Voice of Israel.

Devoted to Literature, Progress, Freedom of Thought, and Humanity.

VOL. I.} SAN FRANCISCO: FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1871—5631 A. M. {NO. II.

Contents.

	PAGE.
Katydid, (Poetry)	1
Purim	1
First Hebrew Benevolent Society	1
Literary Review—	
The Atlantic Monthly	1
California Teacher	1
The Sabbath Day	1
Toby Rosenthal	1
Correspondence—	
Petaluma	2
Lower Lake	2
New York	2
London	2
Lectures by Dr. Geiger	3
Ancient and Modern Civilization (Contributed)	3
Mohel	3
Moses, our Law-giver	4
Indian Agent	4
The Septuagint	4
Newspaper Success	5
Pacific Literary and Debating Society	5
Prize Offer	5
Juvenile Department	5
Answers to Correspondents	5
B'nai B'rith Department	6
Gubernatorial Nominees	6
Agents for the U. S. Loan	6
Hesperian-Nucleus Entertainment	6
Not a Fair Exchange	6
Messenger's B./B. Department	7
Better Late than Never	7
Births and Deaths	7
Special Notices—New To-day	7 & 10
Advertisements—General	8 to 10
Orders, Congregations and Societies	10
Choice Selections	7

KATYDID.

BY "YOUNG AUTHOR."

When the evening star comes out,
On pleasant summer eves,
You can hear the little Katydids
Crying out among the leaves,
Katy did, Katy did,
She didn't, she didn't:
Katy did, she did,
No she didn't, Katy didn't.
How I wonder what they mean,
In the leaves. so thick and green,
What the mischief is that's hid,
Which little Katy did?

Was Katy once a little girl,
Who didn't mind her mother?
Was it only known to Katydids,
And not to any other?
Katy did, Katy did,
She didn't, she didn't,
Katy did, she did,
No she didn't, she didn't.
Was she such a naughty girl,
That through time's unceasing whirl
These insects are forbid
To tell what Katy did?

My darling on the porch,
Each eve when they begin,
Tries, with eager little ears,
To understand their din.
Katy did, Katy did,
She didn't, she didn't,
Katy did, she did,
No she didn't, she didn't.
But with all their constant cry,
My little one nor I
Can't make out the secret hid,
The dreadful thing that Katy did.

PURIM.—This festival was celebrated on the evening of the sixth, with more than usual zest. Good things were abundant, and as on this occasion it is customary to send presents to the poor and needy, this portion of the festival was well carried out. It is further a custom to exchange presents without regard to distinction, lest the feelings of those who are less blessed with worldly store should be in the least degree hurt. The Book of Esther is so familiar to our readers that it is only essential to add that what is termed "Our Purim Ball" comes off to-morrow evening.

FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.—The twenty-second annual ball in aid of its funds takest place to-morrow evening, the 11th inst. There are a few more tickets left. This Society, as per the report some few weeks ago in these columns, dispensed some eight thousand dollars in charities; and the usual annual appeal is made to the benevolent to enable it to answer the constant calls upon its treasury. The arrangements for the ball have been made by an excellent committee, who will do all possible to make their friends enjoy themselves.

Literary Notices.

THE ATLANTIC MONTHLY.—We have in the March number of this journal one interesting article, at least, from the pen of Mr. Field, we presume. He gives us with graceful affection, in "Our Whispering Gallery," many touching reminiscences of Hawthorne's youth and of his subsequent career long after, in foreign lands, in England and Italy. The thoughts and incidents in the life of this remarkable man are often given in extracts from his private letters to the writer, doubly attractive when painted in his own matchless style.

Everything confirms us in our oft-expressed opinion that Hawthorne mistook his sphere, or we had better say, dwelt too much out of it.

What proof has he not given us, even before he left America, that his peculiar powers were far better adapted for photographing this actual world in all its relations—nature and man—than for roaming in the realms of allegory and romance! Who can ever read and forget the biographical preface to "Mosses from an Old Manse", or that to the "Scarlet Letter" in which the old Salem Custom-house and its official Rip Van Winkles of routine and ease, are preserved for posterity by the subtle art of this magician, as no Egyptian process could effect. How shadowy and unsatisfactory in its symbolical drift is the "Snow Image," for example, as compared with the former, or with any other pieces based on reality (like the Blythedale romance) however idealized! And the following extract from a letter to Mr. Field in 1824 removes all doubt as to the correctness of our view on this point: "I am glad that the 'Mosses' have come into our firm; and I return the copy sent me after a careful revision. When I wrote those dreamy sketches, I little thought I should ever preface an edition for the press, amidst the bustling life of a Liverpool consulate. Upon my honor, I am not quite sure that I entirely comprehend my own meaning in some of those blasted allegories; but I remember that I always had a meaning, or at least thought I had. I am a good deal changed since those times; [that exqusite compromise between romance and reality, "The Marble Faun," fully proved it] and to tell you the truth, my past self is not very much to my taste, as I see myself in this book.....I don't think myself worthy of very much more credit than I got."

We feel much indebted to Mr. Field for those little personal trifles, which give us a better insight into a nature so shy and reserved as was Hawthorne's than anything else could do. Still, as we read these little nothings in the life of the great romancist, we could not help reflecting what an inconsistent, nay, contemptible, animal is the public. "For twenty years" did this favored child of Olympus rehearse for us the musings of the gods, and yet remain "the obscurest man of letters in all America." Now that he has returned with "groves of laurel and the tears" of his spiritual kin, to his native skies, the greed of this same public for every detail of his sojourn on earth is insatiable. If they were to be allowed to burst with curiosity, we should not pity them, though we should share their loss. Still, we admit that they are making what reparation they can (even if too late) for their stupid neglect and non-recognition of the divinity that moved so long and so unobtrusively among them; for, writes *The Nation*, (N. Y.) "We are beginning to arrive at some faint sense of Hawthorne's greatness—immeasurably vaster than that of *any other American who ever wrote*." Yes, and it might have left out, "American;" for of him, if of no other, may it be said that he shall live as long as the language in which he has couched his deep imaginations is spoken by human lips.

The rest of this month's *Atlantic* is, with one exception, tame, not to say flat. It opens with a dreadfully instructive, and even learned article on "Woman's Rights in Ancient Athens." Heaven knows we have "enough and more than enough" of this subject in the present day, without turning up the dust of thirty centuries ago. Nature has so plainly defined woman's sphere and duties, that we may as well try to turn the sea into fire as endeavor to alter these beyond the limits that justice and common sense prescribe.

In "Ups and Downs of the Bonapartes and Bourbons," we have some of the vicissitudes of the regal puppets of France in the last half-century. The writer draws, from personal knowledge, a private portrait of "the nephew of his uncle," in colors somewhat different from those in which he appears through the political glass. He is an historical figure in whom we could never take much interest. However amiable he may have appeared in private life to his friend, the writer, he resembles his said uncle too closely in one respect, if in none other, to suit our taste, viz: in his total want of principle; intellect enough we believe, but no grandeur of character—naught but the mock-heroic.

"The Mulberries," by Howells, is a beautifully pathetic effusion, as witness:

But if I could turn from the long defeat
Of the little successes once more, and be
A boy, with the whole wild world at my feet,
Under the shade of the mulberry-tree—

From the shame of the squandered chances, the sleep
Of the will that can not itself awaken
From the promise the future can never keep,
From the fitful purposes vague and shaken—

Then, while the grasshopper sang out shrill
In the grass beneath the blanching thistle,
And the afternoon air, with a tender thrill,
Harked to the quail's complaining whistle—

Ah me! should I paint the morrows again
In quite the colors so faint to-day,
And in the imperial mulberry's stain
Re-purple life's doublet of hodden-grey?

In the *California Teacher* for February we have from President Trafton a sensible and, with one exception, a liberal address to the members of the Teachers' Institute at Sacramento, on the subject of Education. He quotes from Page, who draws the distinction—that can not be too firmly impressed—between education and teaching, between instruction (or the communication of facts and truths) and the awakening or "development of all the innate powers of the mind," as Horace says. That is, education *includes* teaching, (which is only one of its many results) and produces—as the most valuable of these results, and as the direct consequence of a perception that physical and spiritual laws are enforced by inevitable rewards and punishments—self-control, or the government of reason. Education, showing that happiness or misery must more or less prevail, just in proportion as reason is more or less king over the human microcosm, forms and steels us to oblige this the only monarch "by right divine." We do not agree with Mr. Trafton, that physical development enters at all into the complex idea called Education. By the ancient Greeks, perhaps, the word was understood in this etymological extension, but it is not so by us; though unquestionably the physical should with us, as with them, receive due attention in any system of public instruction. But why, Mr. Trafton, should you run off the highway of humanity, on which you set out, into the squirrel-track of sectarianism, and tell us, in effect, that the flower of this tree of Education is a "*Christian gentleman?*" We admit, indeed, that "a gentleman" may be considered as its last and most refined fruit, but why the qualification "Christian?" Did you wish to gild the gold? We think you have not improved its color by this extra daub. Are there none, Mr. Trafton, as "civil," as "*charitable*," as "*tolerant*," as "*forgiving*" as a Christian? We do not wish, thinking that you may have glanced over some of our late numbers, to press these questions home upon you, seeing, too, that your address is, in all other respects, admirable, and worthy of your position; for the nonce we are willing to believe that your tongue, rather than your mind, was at fault, and uttered a conventional phrase which, in its strict meaning, you would repudiate.

The article "P. P. P.," by Parson Brown, is excellent, and we recommend it to the serious thought of not only teachers, but parents. We have a great respect for Solomon's sayings, but the most unquestionable ones, and especially, "Spare the rod, spoil the child," should be taken *cum grano salis*. Unfortunately, this remark of ours (not Solomon's) needs no emphasizing in this country. We should be very apt to call to mind another of the great proverbs about pearls and swine, etc., if we heard any one advocating "moral suasion" for youngsters who stone their teachers in the public streets.

This *California Teacher* is an able, well-edited, and interesting little journal.

[Written for the "Voice of Israel."]

THE SABBATH DAY.

BY MIRIAM.

How little, comparatively, is the Sabbath-day observed among the Hebrews of the present generation. How few realize the importance of keeping this day sacred, and devoting it entirely to the performance of their duties to Almighty God. Saturday, our holy Sabbath, should be spent in worship and rest. In nearly every case, we discover that when parents observe the holy rites of their religion, their children follow their footsteps, and tread the same path; whereas, in instances where parents disregard their religious principles, their children also do the same. For throughout the world, children in general are governed by the actions of their parents.

Inasmuch as the Lord has commanded us to rest on the seventh day, is it not the sacred duty of every being, who professes the Jewish religion, to put aside all thought of business on Saturday and devote himself to God? True, some of the present Jewish generation do this; but not enough to show that our religion is thoroughly appreciated. We are caused to forget, in a measure, that we *have a religion*, when, on this holy day, we see traffic carried on to its utmost among our co-religionists. Although there is some excuse for those to labor on the Sabbath-day who have poverty and hunger at their doors, and are compelled to earn a livelihood to support their families, those who are wealthy—those who almost roll in affluence, (and it must be acknowledged that these are quite numerous among the Hebrews) have no such excuse for not closing their places of business on Saturday, and suspending all work for that day.

We have among us a few who are really models in this respect, and whose example should be followed by every one possessing a true Jewish heart; but only a limited number heed it at all, while the others seem to regard it as if there were no distinction between it and the remaining six days of the week. Very few of us consider and reconsider how much we ask and require of God, while, He in return, demands so little of us. If each one in his turn, were to meditate upon this, and thoroughly digest it, there would be a *large* number added to the *list* of *religious men* and *women*—in Israel.

TOBY ROSENTHAL.—From a private letter received in this city, says the *Bulletin*, we learn that Toby Rosenthal has lately received a silver medal for success in treatment of a competitive subject proposed to the students of the Royal Academy of Art at Munich, and was personally congratulated by the great Kaulbach, co-director of the Academy with Piloty. He has been invited to exhibit some of his pictures in the International Art Exhibition to be held in London. His San Francisco friends will be pleased to learn of his rapid advancement.

Correspondence.

Petaluma, March 7th, 1871.

"Voice of Israel:"

I notice "Mentor," a correspondent of yours in Sacramento, intimates that a friend at his elbow hauled me over the coals for my strictures upon a portion of an article in the *Atlantic*. However, you explained that it evidently referred to a certain paragraph, and I do not think it is necessary to add thereto. The Hebrew Congregation B'nai Israel some days ago was *reorganized*. The following were elected officers: President, J. Bernhard; Vice President, A. Morris; Secretary, E. Newburgh; Treasurer, H. Baruch; Trustees, M. Berger, S. Levy, and A. Morris. Thus far some twelve new members have been added, and it is expected that in due time the number will swell. Our town is somewhat dull just now, and were it otherwise, there are few items that could be given that would prove of interest for your paper. The storm was equally as severe here, yet did comparatively little damage. There is one thing Petaluma can pride itself upon—good school facilities and excellent teachers. If capital were here, the place would go ahead in manufactures, for it possesses excellent mechanical skill and other essentials. I think you omitted several points in the notice you gave of the *Overland* article. In fact, I am at a loss to conceive why you are at all surprised. Are you not aware that writers often imagine they must give such effusions as will please their bigoted and prejudiced readers? Now do you suppose the author *really believed* what he wrote? It is on a par with many intelligent editors who, while they *know better*, often write the most prejudicial articles about the Jews, and fling off a squib whenever they can—and *it pays, too*, and if only something affords a good thrust "against this people," it is considered a *fair* investment. It makes no difference; the Jew must be considered *constitutionally* a cheat, etc. Well, it's natural! Jacob drove a sharp bargain with his brother Esau—a thing that a *great many* understand to perfection, and often sell their *truth* and all for a small *mess of pottage*—their bread and butter. The whole civilized world is indebted to the Jew. You never find a Jewish writer attack the *characteristics* of the Christian people, or brand the whole for the acts of the bad and wicked among them. On the contrary, some years ago one of the Jewish papers in San Francisco got into a vein of drawing invidious comparisons as to the *virtues*, etc., of "our race," until finally it went it a little too strong, and intimated that the Gentiles were rather the reverse. There was a meeting arranged and resolutions passed severely condemning the paper, and the same, attested by the signatures of some five hundred Israelites, was published in the secular papers, and accepted as a disclaimer that the said paper was a reflex of Jewish opinion. Some time ago I read an article in some European periodical, (Christian) and the substance was that, for all the short comings of the Israelite, thanks are due to those "whose persecutions for centuries prevented him from developing into anything but a *wealthy* man and a natural scholar"—that, with an intuitive genius for mechanical invention, an ear for music, and an artist's vision, no development was allowed to take place. Further, that his tenure of life, property, and residence were for ages (and even now, in Roumania) so insecure that he is entitled to more credit than united Christendom could accord for the *progress* he has made, and the true virtues he possesses, among which forgiveness and patience are no trifling portions. Oh! if only such prejudiced writers would take a Rip Van Winkle nap for a generation, and awakening, behold the modern Jew—America's proud sons, living under the flag of civil and religious liberty; they would see them *equal* to their Christian neighbors in the arts, sciences, mechanics, manufactures, inventions, etc., *but* they would not find that he had "*learned to beg.*"

Yours, Transient.

Lower Lake, March, 7th, 1871.

Voice of Israel.—*Gentlemen*:—Inc osed I send you $15 in currency. Please send three more papers to my address. I have received till now only two copies of each number. I need more. The other subscribers are very much pleased with it. Doctor ——— says it bids fair to be a very excellent paper, and that the editors certainly show conclusively they are very guardful as to what is permitted a place in its columns.

The number ten traveled around considerably, and is worn out; will you send me another, for I desire to preserve them for binding at the end of the year. We have several literary critics around his section; one made quite a pun. You must know this is a pure water section, and something was said about "tapping the water;" (speaking of a certain matter historically) our friend said, "let more of the Voice of Israel come here and call upon Moses, he will smite the rock, and the water will come."

Some young Gentile friends wish to know if they can compete for the prize story, or must it be strictly a Jewish one, or will a good moral tale, void of Christian bearing be considered suitable for the paper? You deserve success, and undoubtedly you will reap it. I suppose that there is scarcely a head of a family among "our people" in your big city who will decline adding to their literary selections that of the Voice of Israel; and as to the interior, unless I am very much mistaken, you will ere long have a very large circulation. Please buy for me the numbers one to five, even if you have to pay extra, and send two of number seven.

Yours, truly,

Joseph G———.

New York, February 28th, 1871.

Dear "Voice:"—It is conceded that your number 9 is quite an improvement upon numbers 7 and 8, and we are expecting that number 10 will afford the assurance that you are still working *properly* to the end that the columns of the "Voice" will in time be nearly if not quite up to the standard of "Our Messenger," etc. This much as to the opinion of others. As to *my own*, I may give it ere closing, or in my next, after reviewing number 10, which should reach me shortly.

"Young Israel."—If my notes are correct, my last letter ended by a remark or two relative to this little monthly; therefore, it may be considered quite in place to commence this by mentioning the second number—a copy of which will send you to-morrow (too late to obtain one to-night). An article entitled "Jew Badges and Night Caps," is certainly a pretty sketch. A neat poem—an article, "The Jews on American Soil," (to which your particular attention is called)—a story called "Barreled Up," a portrait of Cremieux, with some extracts from his biography. Take it all in all, the Boys show no falling off from the "vim" displayed in their first number.

"Atlantic Monthly."—I noticed that a correspondent from the interior of your State, in his remarks in number 9, referred to the *Monthly* for October as reflecting upon the Israelites. This surprises Mr. Parton still more than it does us, for it can only be accounted for by your said correspondent singling out a few words from certainly a very truthful if not over flattering article upon "Our People." The number just issued (for March) contains a new poem, by the favorite poet, John G. Whittier. "Women's Rights in Athens" (ancient) should be read before some one of your "Women's Suffrage Conventions" on the Pacific Coast.

Testimonial.—The Chairman of the late "Great Charity Fair," the Hon. Emanuel B. Hart, was the recipient of a testimonial, in the form of some 180 pieces of silver, the whole comprising a superb dinner-set. This was offered as a mark of appreciation for his untiring zeal, urbanity, and uniform courtesy manifested during the period from first planning, arranging and maturing the details until the Fair was opened and finally closed so successfully. The presentation was made by Mr. S. L. Cohn, at the residence of the recipient, in presence of the "Executive Committee," a number of representatives of the press, including the *Tribune* and *Daily Times*, and of course the editors of our Jewish papers. After the neat presentation speech and its response had been delivered, the massive drawing-room doors were rolled back, when were displayed two double tables, well supplied with the choicest of viands, wines, and fruits. Then followed a number of toasts, when finally Mr. Solomons, in his usual happy vein, introduced Mr. S. L. Cohn, who, as Chairman, had so faithfully devoted himself to the interests of the refreshment department at the Fair. The press, as usual, came in for its share, and was ably responded to by a representative of the Jewish press. The ladies, of course not forgotten, were duly toasted.

Benai Berith.—Since the great Ball in honor of the anniversary of Horeb Lodge, (New Haven) which took place about a month ago, the Order has manifested more than its usual zeal. Some ten days ago the fourth lecture of the course was delivered before the members of the lodge, by Mr. David Ashman; the subject was, "Lights and Shadows," and was commented upon as a remarkably well-written and delivered essay. It was replete (if one can judge of the synopsis) with well-conceived comparisons in regard to the dark and light shades of nature and the lights and shadows of all humanitarian efforts. Without the slightest wish to flatter, or rather to have you or your readers imagine that "such is my vein," I assure you "Brother Ashman," as he is called, is a deep thinker—a very pleasing lecturer, I should say, judging from his ease and fluency in conversation, and he as well as the President of Horeb Lodge have done more to truly carry out the "gist" of the principles of the Order—enlightenment—than many equally able ones in "our big city." *Apropos:* where are all your bright lights now that the "great Saar," the brighter light of the Order, has gone midst the dark scenes of persecutions to enlighten Prince Charles as to his duty, as a Prince and a man, to his fellow man, the Jew? Addresses—essays—lectures—or anything in that way, if only reciprocal visitings by the Lodges, would in three years do more good for the Order and in the Order than can be well estimated.

Lectures.—Two of the *three* lectures have been delivered by the Rev. Dr. Isaac M. Wise, and were largely attended. A crowded auditory greeted the occasion of the delivery of the first, "Jesus of Nazareth," and equally so the second, "The Apostles." There were not many of "our Gentile friends" present. Thus far they are about the same as delivered heretofore, and published some time ago.

Maimonides Library.—This association held a literary and musical entertainment night before last. The former was comprised in "Unheralded Heroes," a lecture delivered by his Honor, the Recorder of Washington, D. C., Simon Wolf, Esq., and which was listened to with the most earnest attention. The latter consisted of some very choice selections by reputed artists. Mr. Wolf is winning a very marked reputation for ability as a lecturer. One that he delivered in Philadelphia, some time ago, was noted as something superior. He is one of the few who is never loth to espouse the cause of Judaism, and defend it and his people whenever assailed, whether in the pulpit, the forum, or the Bench.

Literary Association.—Another literary society has recently been organized under the name of the "Franklin Literary Union." It elected officers, consisting of eight—to *rule* over—well, "guess how many!" I won't keep you in suspense—two; lest you should make a mistake, or think I do, I will spell it for you, T-W-O. All told, ten organized. What a Herculean task! H-ate hofficers—two privates; at least the privates will have good occasion to h-ate the powers that be. The *fact* is, seven-eighths of these mushroom literary societies are like Jonah's gourd—growing and perishing in a day. Every one is ambitious to *figure as President*—and that's the secret.

Card-Playing.—In connection with the foregoing I must mention that some thirty-five young Israelites, between the ages of seventeen and twenty, lately started a library and literary association in New Haven. A short time thereafter, upon the occasion of an address by a Mr. Kleiner upon the matter of card-playing—the loss of time and its concomitant evils—then and there some twenty members signed "a pledge never to play cards." If they will only kill leisure time by patronizing their library and avoiding theatres and billiard-rooms, we shall believe the millenium has come.

Purim.—The Purim Association will not hold a masquerade ball this year, but propose to have a reception where everything enjoyable can be had by the guests—music, dancing, eating and drinking—upon payment of ten dollars per couple. Nevertheless, only those invited, or who may be favorites enough to procure "invitation tickets," can have the distinguished honor of paying this round amount for an evening's dancing. "*O tempora! o mores!*"

Theresa Shirek—Who has been studying for some two years past, recently made her "*debut*" at one of our principal theatres. Being young and graceful, and having judiciously selected "Juliet" as the opening impersonation, she created a very favorable impression. As "Madeline Weir," she elicited considerable applause, enacting the part with all the delicacy and simple tenderness so essentially necessary. In that portion requiring deep fervor, she was particularly impressible, and evinces that since she left her native city of San Francisco, she has devoted herself sedulously to the arduous study of the profession. Her enunciation is clear and distinct, and her intonations of voice in every respect under artistic control; she bids fair to rise in the profession, and, being young and pretty, enhances the interest of play-goers.

Demise.—Mr Selig Newman, one of the best Talmudists and Hebraists of his day, a teacher of more than half a century's experience, a controversialist writer of vigor and depth, died a few days ago, aged 83 years. He was in possession of his faculties up to the last moment.

He was the author of several works of literature, a condensed Bible for the use of families, (now only in manuscript) and during the vigor of life his writings were often contributed to the press. The present Bishop of London, and many distinguished Englishmen, were students of his. He was buried on Wednesday under the auspices of the Portuguese congregation, "Sherith Israel."

Yours, Justitia.

London, Februray 11th, 1871.

Voice of Israel:—

Gentlemen:—I returned from Dublin yesterday, and you will have no occasion to imagine your communicants have been increased, for you will find a London post-mark, and not the Dublin one, as I intended in my last. I enjoyed fine weather, and did not forget you, that is, your paper—the inclosed (three) names you may add to your list of Great Britain subscribers. Now, don't laugh—great as our country is, you must bear in mind that six pence (your shilling) is considered quite high for a periodical. True, our daily papers are far higher than yours, but our weeklies are less. Again, we have to pay quite an item in the way of postage on foreign papers. I hope, ere very long, to more than quadruple the list here, and I have written to two friends—one in Birmingham and the other in Sheffield—to show around the copies I sent, and what they do for *it* will be considered done, for *me*.

Banquet.—The annual banquet of the Portsmouth and Portsea Hebrew Benevolent Institution took place some ten days ago. I inclose a few clippings from the Hampshire *Telegraph*, thinking you may deem some quite worthy of insertion. The toasts were appropriate, the attendance very large, and the responses by our Christian brethren certainly breathe a spirit of liberality and appreciation; and touching as they do, upon the proscriptive course (till lately followed) toward the Hebrews, is an acknowledgment that should be widely disseminated. [We were favored with an entire copy of the paper by G. Goldsmith, Esq., of your city.]

After the Army and Navy and the officials were toasted and duly responded to, the Rev. H. L. Nicholson arose and proposed the health of the patrons of the institution, the Rev. Dr. Adler and Sir Moses Montefiore, Bart. He said Dr. Adler was a gentleman who had for some time past filled the high office of Chief Rabbi, and who was well known both in London and the provinces, and was loved and respected by all with whom he came in contact. Whenever any good cause was started, Dr. Adler was always the first to come forward with assistance. In fact, he adorned the high and sacred office he held by the *holiness of his life*. With regard to the other gentleman whose health had been proposed, he might say that his name was revered, not only in England, but all over the world, for his love of the ancient people; and when he passed away he would have raised a monument which would remain through many generations. It looked somewhat strange that upon an occasion like that, gentlemen of all denominations should meet together, but he looked upon it as an excellent opportunity for the bringing together of the Hebrew and the Gentile in order that they *might know more of one another*, and feel that Jehovah was their common God. Some of the bodies in the west end of London, whose duty it was to relieve the poor, were in the habit of meeting together and systematizing their dispensations, that none knew the donors, nor did their Christian neighbors know where from. And this could be said of Hebrew benevolent institutions. He believed that feasts like this contributed materially to the success of charitable institutions, and did much more good than public meetings. The reverend gentleman went on to refer to the great courtesy with which he would always be treated by members of the Hebrew persuasion, and expressed pleasure that the *insults* and *hardships* to which the Jews were *once subjected* were *now things* of the past.

* * * * * * * * * *

Mr. Charles Clifford thanked the company for the manner in which his name had been received, and assured them that he accepted the invitation to be present that evening with considerable pleasure, for he was particularly friendly to the Jewish community, and had, during the eight years he had been in Parliament, *done all in his power to secure* for the Jews those *rights* and *privileges* they were entitled to exercise. (Cheers.) It was always a pleasure to him to assist in *clearing away many* of the *prejudices* which hung round the Jewish race, and he was glad to say that at the present time those prejudices had, to a *great extent*, disappeared, and now that disgraceful and unjust law which kept the *Jews* out of the *House* had

been *removed* from the statute book. He alluded to the strict manner in which the members of the Hebrew community observed their various religious ceremonies, and praised them for the quiet and unostentatious manner in which they looked after the wants of their own poor.

Charitable Bequests.—Jacob Myer, of Hamburg, who died at the close of last year, bequeathed, in his will, to the Orphan Asylum, schools, congregations, benevolent associations, sewing societies, and others, an amount equal to seven thousand pounds. In addition to this, it must be remarked that the testator, during his lifetime, founded and endowed several important institutions. To the public library of the city, he donated his own valuable collection of books.

Roumania.—The Berlin papers note the arrival of the United States Consul, Mr. Peixotto, and from the accounts, the gentleman's mission created interest. He remained there several days, and was presented, through prominent bankers, to the leading officials, and attended several brilliant levees.

When there is nothing more to say—say nothing. This is a good adage, and especially in accordance with your "first instructions," wherein you note: "Avoid writing upon—nothing; that is, write upon anything of interest; but do not take up—nothing—writing something about it, merely to make up a fair-sized communication." Upon this hint, (and 'tis a good one) and having really nothing further to write, I will conclude.

Yours, Asher.

LECTURES BY REV. DR. GEIGER.

A REVISED TRANSLATION FROM THE GERMAN, MADE ESPECIALLY FOR THE "VOICE OF ISRAEL."

I.—OF THE NATURE OF RELIGION.

[CONTINUED.]

Man has the power of recalling the past. And so, without losing his acquisitions, he can proceed from one knowledge to another. But where does this attribute of memory dwell? In that whose existence it fore-argues, viz: the word which would not exist if the thing did in the spirit. Man has a spirit, an entity, within him which moves and animates his body indeed, but which is still more closely related to him, because it impels him to rational contemplation, and opens for him an insight into objects which his physical vision is unable to perceive or to attract. That is a great saying of Des Cartes: "*Coaito, ergo sum*" (I think, therefore I am). The consciousness of thought affords me the guarantee that I am; otherwise I could doubt all that surrounds me—could even doubt myself; even my physical vision is so deceptive that it assumes certainty only through my consciousness. For, indeed, all objects fall inverted upon the retina, and that they appear to us as they really are is merely the result of the thought within us which effects the transposition with imperceptible velocity.* Properly speaking, man *sees* no distance, the picture of an object through the medium of rays being made within upon the optic nerve. One object is as near to him as another, no matter how the distances vary. Hence, at first, nothing appears distant to a man who has regained his sight; every object presents itself to his vision as though it were close to him. It is only thought and habit that teach man to measure distances, and that convince him such really exist. Sounds strike us successively, and their unbroken continuity is the result merely of our thought; the harmony they awake within us has no external existence. And the same can be proven of all senses; it is thought alone that rectifies our physical experience, and, at the same time, furnishes man with expression for his feelings and sentiments. For language, the faithful reflector of the spirit, connects man's inmost thoughts with the outer world, and most decidedly distinguishes him from all other created beings—language, born, as it were, from inward clearness, renders, in its turn, thought wholly clear and intelligible. And nevertheless, this being upon whom the impress of dominion is distinctly stamped, whose spirit can penetrate the universe, whose vision can survey all time—this being feels himself, at the same time, restricted in every phase of life and thought. However far a single man may progress, he will nevertheless remain merely a part of mankind, mankind itself being only a part of creation, in its turn, but the work of a greater, higher Spirit. This fractionality belongs to man; being but a part of the whole, he can not arrive at a full knowledge of the Original Cause from whence it came; thus he must ever bear within him the conviction that he is but a fragment himself.

But man, furthermore, feels that he is, in other respects, highly elevated. He acts according to resolves, to principles which he forms himself; he proceeds according to his own will, and is not impelled by a force from without; he reflects, judges and decides—what a mighty privilege! Oh! if he only could rejoice thereat with perfect satisfaction! But a mighty conflict arises within him. Whatever he may choose, he was induced thereto by certain reasons. These depend upon knowledge, and this has been derived from certain causes; aye, he is the child of his time, and suffers himself to be impelled and guided by what that time presents as truth; he is the child of his surroundings, and not his own motive power, or the absolute author of his own actions. I recognize the law of cause and effect supplanting my freedom, and see the necessary continuance of that law, until I arrive at causes outside me. And yet, man, in his deepest self-consciousness, feels that he is free, that his will is vested with the power to oppose and conquer all external influences. He is seized with repentance when he feels an action of his to be wrong; but he must reproach himself only with those actions which have been prompted by himself, and not with those to which he was impelled by uncontrollable necessity. Thus, then, man is free, and yet again in bonds! Here, also, he perceives his limits, feels that he has not arrived at that degree of perfection after which he longs, and of which he has presentiments. He is conscious of a double nature, of his greatness and eminence, on one hand, of his humiliating dependence on the other of a native impulse to raise himself to the source of his own spirituality, dependent because not self created, and again of his inability to attain completely that degree. Is this not, in deed, *Religion*? The consciousness of man's eminence and lowness; this aspiration to perfection, with the conviction of the inability to reach it; this presentiment of the *Highest* that must exist as "the unconditioned;" of that Wisdom whence also our little need proceeds; of an infinitely ruling Freedom, whence also our limited liberty has sprung—is not this fervent longing and soaring of our soul the very essence of Religion? Religion is not a system of truths, it is the jubilee of the soul, conscious at once of its eminence and of its finity and limitation. Religion is the aspiration of the spirit after the Ideal; the pursuit after the Highest; the desire to reach maturity in spiritual life, and to dive deeper and deeper into it; to conquer the corporeal and earthly; and, on the other hand, the feeling, the invariable experience that, after all, we are bound up with the finite and evanescent. Religion is the aspiration after *that* Most High whom we conceive as the sole, full truth; the soaring up to the All-encircling Unity, which man, through the whole nature of his spirit, presupposes as a whole—as the foundation of all that exists and shall be—as the source of all that earthly and spiritual life of which he bears within him the most vivid conviction, though he be unable completely to know it. All this may be according to an ancient theory, set down as nothing but longing, conception, conjecture, which can not be satisfactorily substantiated. But such even is the very nature, the very essence of man; and necessarily so, because he is an individual being, a fragment torn from the whole spiritual life to which he feels himself attracted without being able to encompass it in its entirety and perfection. The great remark of Lessing: "If God, holding in one hand the whole truth, and the search after it in the other, were to say to me, 'Man, choose!' I would reply, 'The whole truth is not for me, I desire the search after it,'" is profoundly true and religious. Yea! longing after the Highest and Noblest, attachment to the Whole, soaring up to the Infinite, despite our finiteness and limitation—this is Religion. Herein also lies the proof of the Highest and Infinite that we aspire to it; of the Eternal Wisdom, of the Free Agency encircling and creating all that we long after it within ourselves. It cannot be the offspring of fiction, the child of our own imagination; it is the noblest reality within us. Religion is not an invention of priests; it ever did, and still does exist in mankind; and every good and noble aspiration—destroying man's selfishness, filling him with patriotism and heroic self-devotion for his kind or for principles—is the work of Religion. Religion may present itself in various outward forms; Religion, as such, is a necessity, the noblest attribute of man; it will disappear only *with* man, not from him. As long as his finite spirit aspires to the infinite one, so long shall religious life exist. Religion is life. All man's actions, if prompted by higher principles, are the result of Religion. Religion will become purer, more enlightened, but will ever remain in existence, because man's longing and imperfection will never cease. The more he advances, the more will he feel his distance from the Infinite and Eternal Wisdom; but at the same time will he more devotedly look up to it, bow to it with fervency and humility. If Judaism did, and still does work as Religion, it is, indeed, one of the noblest quickening powers among mankind.

*We have great respect for the Doctor's opinion, but this seems to us going a little too far. What rectification of vision does the thought of a child effect? Or how could this take place even in an adult without his being aware of the mental effort? No, no; Nature never leaves her work all but finished, for us to complete.—(Editors.)

[CONTRIBUTED.]

ANCIENT AND MODERN CIVILIZATION.

NUMBER TWO.

It has long been felt that we have too few holidays; that we are too much engrossed in the making of money; that we have too little time to become acquainted with our fellow men in distant localities. True, some reform has of late been made, and is still making way in these particulars; but if we would reach at once the goal, we must follow in the path of the ancient Israelites. For in addition to their sacred Sabbaths, their New Year, and the day of atonement, they had their three festivals, when the whole nation had to cease from labor and business and go up to Jerusalem, to enjoy there a sort of religious saturnalia. Thus in their perfect Sabbaths, when every living creature rested, their feast-days, and their stated pilgrimages, the customs of the ancients were far superior to those of the moderns.

For their addiction to war, foreign and civil, the ancients are as reproachable as the moderns. Then as now fierce passions had full play, and the sword reaped its harvest of destruction; then as now one nation invaded another, leaving in its train the usual scourges of famine and pestilence.

Three thousand years of progress have not made men more humane, more fraternal; or more averse to the horrors of war. The fierce conflict between the Jews and the Amalakites finds a counterpart in the recent struggle between the Germans and the French, and ancient civilization was disgraced by civil war on the banks of the Jordan, as modern civilization has been by a fratricidal one on the banks of the Potomac.

But it is on their treatment of women that the moderns especially plume themselves, and the poor ancients are condemned as barbarians because they did not accord woman the same social privileges that we do. But, if we will not allow prejudice to blind us on this subject, we shall see that women are not uniformly so well treated now, nor were so badly treated then.

The law which gave men the power to divorce their wives has often been held up as a great injustice to women; but in a land where it was difficult to obtain wives, it is not likely the husband would use the power without great reluctance, and the wife, when divorced, could easily obtain another husband. The present generation seems to realize the necessity of some laws to dissolve the marriage tie, and have practically set at naught the Christian doctrine of no divorce.

In the general spirit of ancient law and usage woman is no less regarded than man. The mother is held in as high esteem as the father—enjoys equally the privileges of the Sabbath; the rebellious son can be punished only with consent of both parents; the wife must not be abandoned for the space of a year; the widow must not be oppressed; in all circumstances the interests of woman are carefully protected.

But we can judge of the ancient status of woman better from the perusal of history than from legislative enactments respecting her. The biographies of but few women of the days of the Republic and the Monarchy have come down to us, but records, however scanty, everywhere prove her freedom and equality.

Deborah was a judge in Israel, not by right of descent, but by that of talent. Women could not have been very degraded in her days. She was President of the Republic, and a pretty successful one too, both in war and council; for she gave the land rest for forty years.

In the histories of Naomi, of Ruth, of Hannah, and of the wife of Manoah, we see women following their own inclinations, without restraint; and Abigail seems to have been the mistress of the household, while in the lives of Delilah and Jezebel we see the immense power wielded by woman.

After studying these many examples, who shall say that in the treatment of women the ancient was inferior to the modern civilization?

Many more comparisons, wounding to modern prejudices and ideas, might be made between the modern and the ancient civilization, all proving the superiority of the latter. Justice must finally be done. The future historian will declare the civilization of the nineteenth century a civilization of shams and deceits, pretense and charlatanry in high places—unrecognized wisdom and learning in low; a civilization gilded but rotten; the agent of boundless enjoyment to the few—of a gilded surface and a rotten centre of great, of untold misery to the many. Such historian will tell how the telegraph was employed often for base and unworthy purposes, but could not lend its assistance to the talented or deserving poor. He will also tell of great palaces and squalid hovels; of great criminals unpunished, of small ones crushed. Such a one will not sneer at the ancient civilization, remembering that it dispensed its favors with a far more impartial hand than ours to all mankind.

Mohel.—The *Hebrew Leader* mentions, in rather a *subdued* manner, the fact of the success of a *Mohel*, recently a resident of New York, and who for some seventeen years won a reputation for *skill*, etc., in California that is almost unprecedented. This can only mean Mr. Abraham Galland, who, during the course of his practice in *this* State, was regarded as one of the most successful practitioners. But we can add that the gentleman justly earned a reputation for the goodness of his heart and the sacrifices he made during many a severely inclement season to journey to our mountain towns, and there perform what the *true Jewish parents* desired—we know that in a number of instances entirely at his own expense. How often he attended the poor, and when receiving a *Matonah*, with a proper regard for the feelings of the "not very well-to-do" donors, laid it out in "necessaries," and anonymously presented such to the family. A host of friends on the Pacific coast will be glad to learn that Mr. Galland's experience and worth are duly appreciated in his new sphere—the Empire City—and we can congratulate our brethren in New York that they can command the services of one who never met with the slightest mishap in his practice while here

"Voice of Israel."

וקול דבריו כקול המון

"And the voice of his words is like the voice of the multitude." (Dan. x., 6.)

Terms:

The "VOICE OF ISRAEL," published semi-monthly and delivered in the City to Subscribers, by Carriers—
Per Month,..... 25 cts.
Per Year, in advance,..... $3 00

A few advertisements will be inserted at fair rates.

L. KAPLAN & S. SOLOMONS, Proprietors.

LOUIS KAPLAN,.....Business Manager.
Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

M. WEISS, Publisher, 511 Sacramento Street.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Contributions will be thankfully received, duly acknowledged, and if meritorious, accepted and liberally paid for.

Communications, to receive attention, should be accompanied by the name of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a pledge of good faith.

We do not, of course, endorse the opinions of our correspondents and contributors, although feeling it a duty to be liberal as to the use of our columns.

Address all communications to

"Voice of Israel,"
Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange, or
Box 2065 Post-Office, San Francisco.

אדר לוח תרל"א

March 11th	פרשה כי תשא, ז
" 19th	ויקהל ופקודי, פ' החדש, מ"ח ניסן, ז
" 23d	ראש חדש, ה
" 25th	ויקרא, ז
April 1st	צו, ושבת הגדל, ז
" 5th	ערב פסח, ד
" 6th	א' דפסח, ה
" 7th	ב' דפסח, ו
" 8th	שמיני, ושבת חל המועד, ז
" 9th, 10th, 11th,	חה"מ, א, ב, ג
" 12th	ז' דפסח, ד
" 13th	ח' דפסח, ה

San Francisco: Friday, March 10, 1871.

No one is authorized to solicit advertisements for this paper.

Mr. Jacob Rosenthal is our only authorized collector for the city.

Advertisements, and more particularly "Special Notices," (intended for insertion at the head of the column of New Advertisements) should be sent in prior to 3 o'clock P.M., on Thursday.

NOTICE.

On the 2d of December, 1870, we disposed of the proprietorship—the name, good will, and assets, of the "Voice of Israel"—to Louis Kaplan and Seixas Solomons, who have been *long* and *favorably known* as residents of San Francisco. They propose to issue the paper semi-monthly (for the present), and will steadfastly endeavor to so conduct its columns as to *merit* the support of a reasonable portion of the community; and by a continued series of moral, intellectual, and conservative articles, (*contributed* and selected) render it a welcome visitor in the family circle.

M. Weiss.

In assuming the proprietorship and business management of the paper, we shall steadfastly endeavor to carry out the views above expressed.

Louis Kaplan,
Seixas Solomons, } *Proprietors.*

LOUIS KAPLAN, Business Manager,
Office, Room No. 26, Merchants' Exchange.

The Jewish Times, edited and published by M. Ellinger, New York, has just entered upon its second volume. It is a journal devoted to reform and progress, has been ably and successfully conducted, and we wish that it may commence *many* volumes ere its career be ended.

☞ We were constrained to leave out several Special Notices, being marked "for head of column," in our last issue, and also a column of advertisements, in consequence of late reception and the impracticability of re-arranging the "form." The same is the case to-day. Our patrons will please accept our assurance that this is simply the cause of seeming *neglect* of the business of the office.

L. Kaplan,
Business Manager.

MOSES, OUR LAW-GIVER.

NUMBER IV.

"Let me alone," said the great Omnipotent, addressing Moses, who, forgetting the wrongs he had suffered at their hands, had thrown himself between the people and an offended God; "Let me alone, that my wrath may wax hot against them, and consume them." Nor was that all: "And I," he added, "will make of thee a great nation." A splendid offer! Yet one which, not only in this but also on another occasion, Moses declined; turning thrice from a crowd to prostrate himself, and pour out his whole soul to God in earnest prayers for the guilty people. He did more—far more. Deeply as he abhorred their conduct toward the great "I am;" keenly as he felt their ingratitude to himself, he returned from their camp to say to God that he could not and did not wish to outlive them. "Oh! these people," he cried, "have sinned a great sin and have made their gods of gold; yet now if thou wilt forgive their sin!" But what if God will not? then with such patriotism as never burst in human bosom, or burst from human lips, he exclaimed: "If not, blot me, I pray thee, out of thy book. I will live only if my people live. If they are to perish, let *me* not live to see it."

It is no disparagement to Moses' patriotism that we are told that he had respect unto the recompense of the inevitable reward. For what is that but in other words to say, that he worked by *faith* and not by sight; and that sacrificing a present for a much greater though future benefit, he trod the path by which all goodness and greatness are attained. The ardent student—the deep-thinking writer, who, stealing hours from sleep, bends his pallid face and lofty brow over the midnight lamp, and spends the time others give to folly in holding converse with the mighty dead, can not but see, in the honors that crown such toils, part of their inevitable reward. The soldier who leaves home for a foreign shore to hold his weary watch, leaving brothers and sisters to enjoy the sweets of home and repose; who endures hunger, and thirst, and cold, and nakedness; who carries his colors into the smoke of battle, or plants them on the summit of the deadly breach, also forsees, in the fame or fortune that rewards such heroism, his inevitable reward. Thus, likewise, do thousands who, to enjoy ease and competency in the evening of their days, practice a rigid economy, denying themselves pleasures in which many others indulge. Man—unlike the lower animals, whose eyes are naturally bent on the ground—with his noble and upright form, is made to look upward and forward; and so the student, the soldier, the prudent man of business, looking beyond the present hour, apply to worldly matters the very principle that in spiritual things raises a child of God above the world and leads him to look beyond it. To what but to their allowing the present to dominate the future, is the ruin of the guilty in almost every instance to be traced? They sacrifice to the gratification of a moment or an hour their peace, their purity, their souls, with a folly far beyond his who, selling his birthright for a mess of pottage, said: "Behold, I am at the point of death, and what profit shall this birthright be to me?" Would that men changed Esau's question and put it thus: "When I am at the point of death, what profit shall this pleasure yield to me? It looks charming now, how will it look then?" Only the wise man reflects, anticipating how his present deeds will look at a future day, at the hour of death when immortality is opening upon him.

If all could only see like Moses and strive after "the recompense of reward!" If all would but be ruled only by high and holy motives! Nor does it detract from Moses' piety and patriotism that, instead of acting from blind and ordinary impulses, he had regard to "the recompense of the reward."

Nothing could be further removed from selfishness than the ends he aimed at, and the reward he looked for. Devoutest of men, he aimed at the glory of God; purest of patriots, he forgot his own interests in those of his people.

The divine glory and the good of Israel, these were his aims; their attainment, his sufficient reward—his motives as unselfish as his who leaps into the boiling flood to save a fellow-creature from death, and whose reward is the plaudits, not of the crowd that witness his heroism, but of the heart and conscience for obedience to their high behests.

But a right estimate of Moses' patriotism can not be formed unless we take into account the circumstances under which he was reared. These were as unfavorable to the virtues he displayed as would be the languid and unhealthy atmosphere of a hot-house to the vigorous growth of a plant or tree. From cabins, rather than from castles, from peasants rather than from princes, do reformers and patriots spring.

Many of the greatest patriots the world ever saw, embarked in the cause of freedom with little else than their lives to lose. The noblest sacrifices of piety and patriotism have been made by those who could not lay the least claim to nobility of blood. And to such do we owe the civil and religious liberty that is the pride of America, and the envy of the rest of the world.

Rarely, indeed—and this makes Moses' case the more remarkable—from the enervating influences of wealth, ease, and luxury, arise they who do great things. In straits and hardships, rather, are nursed those destined to leave the impress of their thoughts or acts upon the world. Hence, the words of Solomon: "It is good for a man to bear the yoke in his youth."

Indian Agent.—Mr. Herman Bendell arrived in our city on the 22d of last month, *en route* to Arizona. We had the pleasure of being presented to him, and upon being favored with a call, enjoyed heartily his views upon "Christianizing the Indians." Shortly after President Grant appointed him—about the middle of December—some of the papers thought it was establishing a bad precedent to have an Israelite go among the Indians; and one or two urged that it was essential to have one who could Christianize them. The Hon. Simon Wolf, (Recorder) of Washington, D. C., answered one of the Philadelphia papers in a manner that somehow or other settled the point. The Senate confirmed the appointment January 12th, and we infer, from the interest which Mr. Wolf manifested in the matter, that the appointee is somewhat indebted to the Recorder for the confirmation. Mr. Bendell is a young man, a native of Albany, N. Y., and has been a very zealous laborer in the B'nai B'rith Order. May he be able to implant the principles of benevolence, brotherly love, and *harmony* in the breast of every Indian in the Territory, and convince them that these are the faith and practice of every *good* man, be he Jew or Gentile.

Mr. Bendell left for the scene of his labors on the 1st instant. We hope he won't be toasted more severely by the Apaches than he was while in our (civilized) midst.

THE SEPTUAGINT.

The origin and history of the Septuagint version of the Bible are, notwithstanding the researches of the learned, still involved in great obscurity. While some writers claim for it a miraculous origin, and look on it as inspired, others, no less eminent, can see in it nothing but the result of human labor and knowledge. Our Rabbis, ever fond of the marvelous, side with the former, and record remarkable particulars concerning the version. They relate that King Ptolemy assembled seventy-two elders, and, without disclosing to them his intention, lodged them, each separately, in seventy-two rooms, (or caves) and commanded them to write for him a translation of the Law of Moses. Then they say that God gave them wisdom, so that they became, as it were, of one mind; and that they wrote the Law, but made thirteen changes in it. The King was highly pleased, and gave them presents, etc.

Now some interesting questions arise: What authority did this Greek version obtain among the Jews? Did the lapse of time increase or diminish that authority? And do the Jews of to-day, as a People, hold it in esteem?

Strange as it may appear to our Gentile brethren, the Septuagint never enjoyed any great authority with the Jewish nation, notwithstanding the divine halo wherewith the rabbis embellish its origin. The importance they attached to it was limited and circumscribed; for the undisguised fact that changes had been made in translating, and the idea that the garb in which the Law appeared was a Gentile one must have greatly affected its credit with the Jews; for all Jews, whether of Alexandria, Rome, or Palestine, adhered most scrupulously to the letter of the Law, and held the Hebrew language, above all others, in the highest esteem. The new translation was introduced into families; it was read in private, and taught in schools, but never used in public in the Sabbatic readings of the synagogue. In this respect it resembled somewhat our modern English, French, German, or Spanish translations of the Bible; the Israelite is ready to use these on every necessary occasion; but the synagogue reader will not read such translations publicly, this honor being reserved exclusively for the Hebrew.

When a portion of the congregation did not sufficiently understand the sacred tongue, an officer was appointed, whose duty it was to interpret what was read. This custom of having an interpreter in connection with the reader we often find mentioned in the Talmud, as well as certain laws relating to the usage, the origin of which is attributed to Ezra, the great restorer of the Jewish Law and polity. We read in Nehemiah, ch. viii., 2–8, that Ezra took out the Law, and having several Levites about him, they read from the book of the Law distinctly, giving the sense and causing the people to understand the original. Upon this the rabbis comment: "And they read from the law of God, in the Hebrew Text, or in Chaldee language." The Alexandrian Jews, who were not behind the others in ardent zeal for the law, doubtless followed the example of their brethren in Palestine and Babylon, and the unavoidable consequence was, that the Septuagint version must have suffered in the estimation even of the Greek-speaking Jews.

The persecutions and massacres which the Jews suffered through the cruelty of Antiochus Epiphanes must have called forth a spirit of animosity to the Greeks and the Greek tongue. The promulgation of the Gospel, and the rapid spread of Christianity, though highly favorable to the reception of the version by the Gentiles, proved very injurious to its credit among the Jews. The former drew their arguments from said version; the latter denied its agreement with the original Hebrew.

At last another Greek translation was made from the Hebrew, by Anguilas, the proselyte, with the expectation, no doubt, of supplanting the Septuagint; but it was the conquest of the Arabs, and the spread of their power, that dealt the most fatal blow to the Greek language, Greek literature and Septuagint. These sons of Ismael treated the children of Abraham with more justice than did any of their former Christian masters; the language of the Arabs was more akin to their own venerable tongue, and assimilated admirably with old traditional habits, thoughts, and opinions. It was therefore eagerly seized upon by the oriental Jews, and gladly adopted as their vernacular. They studied the language diligently, luxuriated in their new masters' philosophical and metaphysical speculations, translated the Pentateuch into Arabic, and wrote in

B'nai B'rith Department.

בריתי היתה אתו החיים והשלום.

[CONTRIBUTED BY "KOPF."]

Is the purpose of the Order sufficiently understood by the rank and file of the Brotherhood, and is its spirit properly followed and thereby its tendencies likely to be productive of an improved result? The term Order—for many organized bodies are called Orders—should be the watchword in the Lodge-room, and its influence permeate in the outside world. If the stranger passing by the pleasant domicile is greeted by a lad with a yell and a shout—"Halloa, you, sir, *give me* that cane, *won't you?*" He will simply say to himself, "I wonder who rules in that house, the parents or the urchin?" Strange teachings that boy receives—*inside the house.* "I would not like to *visit* there," says the stranger, "nor belong to that household for a great deal."

The purpose of this Order is, benevolence, brotherly love, and—Oh, stop! "One such beautiful attribute" at a time, if *you* please. Benevolence! Well that's as readily practiced outside as within. Yes, but the ear is not so ready to harken to the details whereby is learned the dire necessity of relief. True—and then again the routine of only experienced investigating committees, and the sacredness of the appeal and privacy of the relief *voted*. Well I think I will join your Order. Stop, let me ask how *is* the brotherly love? Excellent; we are taught that we *must* truly love each other. Well, do you really *learn* it, after a few years' tuition? Why yes—that is to say, we learn to love each other better than we did before. Tell me, do not envy jealousy, and discord often prevail? Yes, but they arise from harmonious discussion, and were it not that we *feel* that we are "brothers," I assure you it would exist in a much greater degree. Human nature is human nature, you know, and for the time being some little outsplurging takes place, *but I assure you* "there's nothing in it"—its all done for the love of the Order, and the veneration in which its principles and well established rules and laws are held. Besides, *stranger*, you must not hesitate entering our sacred portals, for if you have any secrets or any outward animosities, the former are secretly kept within the breast of every brother, and the latter are appeased by hearing read the beautiful charges of the Ritual. What do you do if a brother, *forgetting* these sacred duties, or unmindful of his obligation and his duty, rushes and publishes through avenues of the outside world what he may, (by a temporarily blinded vision) imagine is a blow to the honor of the Order? Well, we do differently in different cases. Sometimes we let him hold *himself up*, just as he placed himself, and be judged by his own words, and as to "the honor of the Order," we let the Order take care of that in its own proper channels—that is to say, we don't send it marching up and down the street, placarded, "Honorable Order. I suppose you mean; you don't advertise it! Precisely; the honor will outlive the very honorable mention of it. Well, if a member breaks the rules, violates the established usages of the Order, what do you do with him *inside* of the Lodge? We give him the *post* of honor. Don't you lecture him—remind him of his duty, investigate and punish. Why, no! what an idea. Do you think the outside world has no conception of the term "Order" and do not know that he who quarrels and fights *outside* has either a bad cause—evil motive or does'nt *succeed* very well—*inside*. Well, if a Lodge departs from its legitimate course, offends a sister Lodge, or in any way acts wrongfully, what do you *do with her*? We take her money and leave her the beautiful *birthright*—the charter. Why; that's strange; I should think the "filthy lucre" is a matter of no import, while to let her existence be continued would be detrimental to the peace and dignity of the entire Order, and such a course would end by speedy decay. Oh, no! they reform instanter, *and* get the money back. That's capital! hand in my petition at once. I'm in for that Order. I've often pictured to myself just such an Order, and said if I could only find such an Order, one that was all disorder—one in which every member would be free to charge, investigate, try, judge, and condemn everybody and anybody inside and *outside* of the *sacred precincts* of the Lodge-room, then I would *go in* and join it. By the by, *what is the name* of your Order? "The Order of Imagination." Oh! you're joking! Of course I am, but if you really wish to join "Our Order," listen. We endeavor to impart principles in the Lodge-room whereby the members are taught to seek happiness and contentment in the performance of their daily duties, and to engraft upon the heart the true object of existence. "Self-reliance and self-dependence are the first stern and difficult lessons inculcated," and our appropriations are more frequently in amounts sufficiently large to permanently assist a brother in this direction. "Its funds are the savings of its members, and any diversion of these funds from their legal purpose is a grievous wrong." This *never occurs*, for if *it did*, it would be severely dealt with; because, "keeping in constant view the demands" rightly and at any time likely to be made, and which it is our duty to be able to satisfy, "it requires no argument to show that the Lodge funds are a sacred trust, which MUST NOT BE VIOLATED UNDER ANY CIRCUMSTANCES." The good sense of the Brethren, and their intuitive feeling of right and justice, would frustrate the least attempt to do so.

We are (according to our laws, duties, and obligations) an unostentatious Order. We are charged, as it were, to aid all good works, for the good that is to be accomplished, and not because *it is expected* to redound to our honor or name. We seek neither notoriety nor public favor. Our aim is, that our precepts and examples shall gradually yet steadily continue to impress others that their teachings are productive of *visible* practice in all the walks of life, and the satisfaction of knowing within ourselves the good that we accomplish is worth more than the ephemeral plaudits of *mere lookers on*. It has tended to remove petty differences of religious opinion, is "composed of those of all grades of education and intellect," yet these work together in unison for the advancement of ideas and principles, and demonstrate that the glorious future will show a more perfect unison and harmony existing among our people.

We "watch with jealous care over our noble Order, keeping afar all that is likely to disturb its peace and beautiful harmony, and we are told that it is our bounden duty to crush, with all the *moral force* and *authority* at *our* command, every attempt to introduce strife and discord. We stand a unit for good objects—united for a purpose the highest for which men can strive, and, by following its teachings, are better prepared to pass safely through life's difficulties, and feel strengthened by hope and *peace*."

GUBERNATORIAL NOMINEES.

The time for the political cauldron to boil has now commenced, and it appears that the leading men of the State are taking the matter in hand, with a view to forestall wire-working conventions, and the usual machinery which is *generally* (if not always) set in motion when it is necessary to save the credit of the *State* in particular, or our country from "ruination" in general. The press on both sides have been endeavoring to settle the question as to the political proclivities of our "independent" Mayor; for it is urged that if his Democracy is established, "he *is* just the man to head the ticket and lead to victory. We believe he is just the man to draw voters by the tens of thousands to his support, "just because" his politics have been the *incident*, not the object of his life since reaching manhood. For many reasons, we would refrain from taking the slightest part (in these columns) in political matters. Firstly, we are ourselves *equally divided*, and our views might seriously conflict; but as journalists, we must not forget that we are citizens, and that we should assist the good motives now actuating the worthy and influential men of both parties to concentrate upon a sound, reliable candidate, in advance of the usual "wire-workings of cut-and-dried conventions." In connection with this matter, we must say that we deprecate the claiming that A or B should receive the nomination because he is the representative of a class—because he is a German, or because "he is a "native American." It was openly asserted in New York, that the Germans demanded the nomination of Mr. Hoffman for the above reasons. This was contradicted by leading men, and the charge very properly rebuked. There has been some *buzzing*, that this large body of our citizens claim that the next candidate should be a German. We do not believe that any such feeling (as an *object*) prevails. Among the names that we have heard urged—and, we are free to say it, by prominent Americans—is that of a gentleman who, we believe, first saw light in Europe; but we knew him when he was a very little fellow, toddling along in America. He speaks German, though—and French too, and the Saxon better than either. It is simply ridiculous, in this age, to speak of a man who has grown up from childhood—in the United States—whose children were born here—and who expects in all human probability to live the balance of his life here—as a Frenchman, a German, an Englishman, etc. That he has been altogether importuned to permit his name to be used in connection with the Gubernatorial nomination by mainly "out and out Americans," if we may use the term, is the simple fact. Whether he *will* allow himself to be *persuaded* to yield, is a matter probably as unknown to them as it certainly is to us. Our advice has not been sought, nor has he, probably, the least idea of seeking it. We would offer it, however—thankless as advice unasked for generally is. If the prominent gentlemen of both political parties believe that "the time is full and ripe" to call to the helm of State a man well known for his executive ability and sterling integrity; for his broad and liberal ideas and opinions, and who will be properly judged by a majority of the independent voters of our State as a *man*, and not by, incidentally, his political proclivities, then we would say, with no small degree of gratification, "The millenium has come;" run the gauntlet of a political canvass; take the chances of hearing and reading volumes about yourself that will be as strange and new to you and your friends as they may be damaging to your feelings and to your (Gubernatorial) prospects. There was a time—and it will come again—when voters said, "We vote for *principles, not men.*" The time may have come—and, to be candid, we think it has—that we should say, we shall vote for men, not principles; for, if he be a man, good and true, his principles won't be very bad, and as new issues appear, his honesty of purpose and his ability may well be trusted. Let it be Mr. Haight, or Mr. Selby, or any well known name, and, above all, *every* nominee on the several tickets—be equally *good men.*

NOT A FAIR EXCHANGE.

That the daily papers in the city, and quite a number in the interior, exchange with us, is a compliment as unexpected as we feel that it is undeserved. In fact, it is "not a fair exchange" at all. We receive about *twelve* for our *one*, and while we hereby tender our thanks for this unusual compliment, we would like to know *how* we can possibly reciprocate, for it is not pleasant to feel "so much indebted." With *some* of our weeklies and monthlies we are satisfied the exchange is something like equal, certainly in *numbers*, if not in rank. We shall continue exchanging with every worthy publication, and have to candidly own up, "we have the best of the bargain."

AGENTS FOR UNITED STATES LOAN.—The house of Seligman Brothers and the Rothschilds have been appointed exclusive agents of the United States Government to negotiate the new (5 per cent.) loan, at Frankfort, Germany. It was Joseph Seligman, one of the firm who originally introduced into Frankfort the 5-20 bonds, and this at a time when it required influential men to inspire the "Fatherland" with faith in the ultimate success of the "Union cause." The firm assisted our Government very *materially*. This has not yet been forgotten. About a year ago Seligman Brothers were appointed fiscal agents in Europe of the United States Government, and now, as above stated, to negotiate this new loan.

THE HESPERIAN-NUCLEUS.—In accordance with the correspondence mentioned in our last issue, between this Association, tendering an entertainment in aid of the French Relief Fund, and the Committee of the Chamber of Commerce accepting the same, a dramatic entertainment was given on Wednesday night, at Platt's Hall. The programme consisted of "The Old Guard" and "Katherine and Petruchio," the cast of characters being sustained by the members of the Association. Considering the praiseworthy motives of the Association, they did not appear to receive the support they deserved, the attendance was quite slim, and appeared to have a dampening effect upon the efforts of the actors. After the entertainment, the Hall was cleared and dancing indulged in until an early hour.

—"There are thirteen men in San Francisco worth over a million each. Mr. Michael Reese can count some time after the others have exhausted their resources;" and what is more, there is no one that can say he ever made a single cent in any manner other than honorable.

VICE AND VIRTUE.—Vice stings us in our pleasures, but virtue consoles us in our pains.

THE "MESSENGER'S" B. B. DEPARTMENT.

Under the head of the B'nai B'rith Department, the *Messenger* has the following:

"TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"A. Z. No. He never joined the Lodge.

"BETA.—Bring charges against him at your first meeting, and rid the Lodge of so disagreeable a party.

"SHOMA.—It is your own fault, for passing too much compliment upon that gentleman. He is below the average. It is strange that "such men should so gain the start."

* * * "Contributions are solicited for this department from all brethren. Give us your *best thoughts*, and let the interchange of friendly sentiment benefit the Order to which the column is devoted. *All personalities must be avoided.*"

The *Messenger*, in resuming this department, (which languished after Brother Peixotto left New York, and finally, for doubtless other good reasons, was discontinued) offers this portion of its valuable columns to the Brotherhood. The above replies to certain correspondents are *terse* in language, yet voluminous in meaning. There are other columns further "westward," that could probably, to-day, respond to several communications in precisely the same words. The response to "Beta," is exactly the substance (and almost word for word) of a reply that was already "in type" upon the receipt of the *Messenger*. We beg to specially refer a querist signing himself "Sufferance" to the said reply as fully covering the ground.

The * * * paragraph reminds us of the sentiments expressed by our first Past Grand Nasi Abh, of M. W. D. G. L., No. 4, (upon the occasion of a recent visit to one of the *three* younger *stars* of our Order, by two Worthy Representatives of the M. W. Constitution Grand Lodge, the officers of D. G. Lodge No. 4, and a number of Past Grand Nasi Abhs). He remarked that there were a number of papers that reserve a column for any contribution that is properly written, and contains matter of general interest to the Order; and other papers would undoubtedly do so if they were to receive the proper material, and, concluded he, "The brethren may rest assured that there are golden opportunities offered nightly to inspire each other, inside the Lodge-room as well as outside; but if desirous of diffusing light outwardly, let your contributions be—your very *best thoughts*, and if free from *personal reflections*, it will doubtless prove acceptable to any paper that invites a proper interchange of sentiment and views for the benefit of the Order, to which a portion of its space is always open." As far as we are concerned, it is unnecessary to add to the remarks heretofore made, namely: that our columns are open to any matter of general interest to the public. It may be presumed, however, that we *select* with more than usual care for the B. B. Department.

BETTER LATE THAN NEVER.—Henry Zimmerman, aged thirty-eight years, entered the Abrahamic covenant under the auspices of J. S. Rothschild, on the 7th instant. The gentleman returned to "Washington Corners," his place of residence, the following day. ["The Protestant Episcopal Association for Christianizing the Jews," and who succeeded, during 1870, in converting one youth—expenses, $3,600—will perceive that the youth is offsetted by a full-grown man. "Fair exchange is no robbery."

—Colonel Thomas H. Holt, late President of the Board of Education, has been elected President of the California Mutual Life Insurance Company. Colonel Holt is a gentleman of the old school, of fine sense of honor, dignified, courteous, and gallant.

—Some San Francisco boys have issued the first number of a periodical entitled *The Cub*. Is this intended to be a young *Overland Monthly*? Now, boys, you must *bear* it well, and mind, no dodging if now and then you give us cause to hit you rather hard.

FAMILY PEACE.—It is recorded that an Emperor of China, once making progress through his domains, was, by chance, entertained in a house in which the master, with his wife, children, daughter-in-law, grand-children, and servants, all lived together in perfect peace and harmony. The Emperor, struck with admiration at the spectacle, requested the head of the family to inform him what means he used to preserve quiet among such a large number and variety of persons. The old man, taking out his pencil, wrote these three words: *Patience—Patience—Patience.*

—Prefer the happiness and independence of a private station to the trouble and vexation of a public one.

it sums of their rabbinical commentaries and treatise.

In like manner the occidental Jews, who lived amid the disorders and calamities consequent upon the emigration of the northern tribes and nations, and the formation of new kingdoms and principalities, learned gradually with their fellow citizens other dialects and languages, and the Greek tongue, as well as the Septuagint, was abandoned by the nation, and doubtless completely forgotten.

And what do modern Christians think of the Septuagint version? They certainly can not attach to it the idea of inspiration or infallibility; though the Christian Fathers, as they are called, notwithstanding their zeal for the word of God, contented themselves with it, being unacquainted with the original Hebrew, and had consequently exaggerated ideas and too exalted notions of that version.

Let us not forget, however, that the story concerning the seventy interpreters, as recorded in the Talmud, etc., has reference exclusively to the five books of Moses, and no other; for nothing whatever is said as to how or when the prophets were translated.

This important fact seems to be corroborated by the internal evidence; for the manner, diction, and style of the other books plainly show that they were translated by inferior hands—by persons less conversant with the original; hence the many errors and diversity of opinion among the Gentiles concerning the rendering of the latter books.

The charges which some of the early writers bring against the Jews, that they corrupted the Greek version, must be discarded; they are as groundless as that which in later times was made against them, namely: that they falsified the Hebrew text, for the purpose of invalidating the proofs which might be drawn from it on behalf of the Christian religion. In either case they could not have done so without detection, for the Scriptures were widely circulated in Gentile hands; nor would they have done so, if they could, for the Jews are so deeply imbued with reverence for the sacred Scriptures that they would be the last to commit what to them would be a sacrilege.

The simple fact is, that into the numerous transcripts and copies many errors were introduced through the negligence or inaccuracy of transcribers, and these were sown broadcast by subsequent copyists. Origen was the first who undertook a *revision* of the Septuagint. He labored hard, though successfully. He collated different manuscripts; invented, I suppose, his signs and marks, obelisks, etc.; but the very labors designed to remedy the then existing evils tended afterward to increase them. Indolent scribes no doubt soon neglected some of the marks, and introduced notes, glosses, remarks, and the different readings found in the margin.

Not so, however, with the Hebrew texts. What its state was preceding the destruction of the temple by Nebuchadnezzar and during the captivity, we have no certain means of ascertaining; but on the return from Babylon, Ezra, who was a ready scribe, revised, corrected, arranged, and settled the sacred books of the canon. This edition of Ezra was thenceforth considered the only source of authenticity—the text *par excellence*, the infallible touchstone, by which all others were to be tried. In progress of time errors and mistakes commenced to creep into the Books, till the minds and hearts of the people were at last stirred up to provide for the integrity and purity of the sacred text.

We can not here give an adequate description of the great and admirable work which engaged the attention of the Massoretic writers and their immediate predecessors. They divided the books into sections, the sections into verses; they marked the middle verse and the number of verses of each book; they counted the words and letters, and their recurrence throughout all the books; noted the various readings; registered the words that are written, but not read; those that are read, but not written; the large letters and the small ones; those inverted and those pendent; the dotted ones, and those seemingly superfluous. The Hebrew Text was in a measure thus fixed immovably, and therefore deserves the first place in the esteem of every lover of God's word, Jew or Gentile.

Through the infirmities of human eyes and hands, a few have, after all, crept into holy writ, though so insignificant that they hardly deserve mention; yet the Hebrew text must forever bear the palm for accuracy and reliability over all other aspirants.

NEWSPAPER SUCCESS.

There are two extreme courses that a paper may adopt which may lead to success. The one is to be grossly sensational, attack personal character, and write to pamper to the morbid appetite of the depraved and vicious. The other is to deal fairly with the public, to award due praise to merit, to visit the reprehensible with "just but measured and calm censure." To attack principles, not men; and to show clearly in all this that the true object is to purify, but not even this at the expense of personal attack.

The former course may have been heretofore the foundation of what might be termed pecuniary success, but the day is passing when such a course can command even that. The latter is becoming more and more powerful, for the illiterate or coarse reader has an intuitive dislike to reading a journal repletewith personalities, insinuations, and inuendoes.

Strong language is the weakest ingredient in the composition of any paper. "It is only the incompetent, ignorant, and uneducated writer who resorts to vituperation," low inuendoes, personal attack by insinuation, and idle expressions "intimating by inference the doubts of this and that." In fact, there is such a variety of weapons both for offense and defense, in the armory of cultivated reason, for any writer who claims the least pretension to gentility and possessing even an ordinary refined mind, that certainly there is never the least necessity to have recourse to slander or blackguardism.

Happily for our rising generation, trashy periodicals have had their day; refined literature in any shape is becoming more and more in demand. If parents will see to it that their library tables are covered with good works and several good newspapers, they are affording their children the best moral instruction that can possibly be bought, and this for a small pecuniary outlay of say, twenty-five dollars a year.

PACIFIC LITERARY AND DEBATING CLUB.

The other evening we had the pleasure of attending the monthly meeting of the above-named Club at their Hall on Howard Street, near Fourth.

The audience, consisting, for the most part, of the *elite* and intelligence of our Jewish population, (with a slight interspersion of some of our Gentile friends, who are well known in literary circles) were, we might say, not only amused but edified by the interesting exercises.

The programme opened with a piano trio by the Misses Hattie Summerfield and Minna Levine, assisted by Mr. I. Simon. Then followed a series of literary and musical exercises, of which our space will permit us to mention but a few.

A selection from Faust was not only well sung by Miss Hannah Buck, but her sweet and flexible voice so captivated her audience that their impatient demand to hear her again could not be satiated until the persistent applause was responded to by an *encore*.

A dialogue, in which two ladies and two gentlemen recited each respectively a different verse of poetry at the same time and in the same tone of voice, was quite novel, and caused considerable merriment. "The Master and Pupil" (a musical dialogue) was well rendered by Miss A. Summerfield and Mr. Hoffman.

Mr. M. Brandt recited the "Little Hero" in a manner creditable to himself, and succeeded well in drawing the sympathies as well as the applause of his hearers.

The exercises closed with a mock meeting. It was a good substitute for a debate, as it gave all the male members an occasion to take part. At first the audience, who were somewhat taken by surprise, (not knowing that such an exercise was on the programme) feared that their evening's pleasure would be marred by an unexpected row; but soon their fears were dispelled when they observed that it was only a sham made up to surprise and amuse them. Mr. Hoffman kept them in a continuous roar by his persistent objections to all the proceedings, while the different speeches of the respective members added to the amusement.

We learn that the Club is to give a Ball in aid of its funds, and we suppose we need not hesitate to say that all who have had the pleasure to enjoy pleasant evenings at the literary reunions of the "Pacifics" will not fail to assist the Club pecuniarily, and to amuse themselves at their Social Reunion.

Their cause is worthy of encouragement, and we will be found ready to contribute our mite toward keeping up an association which promises to become a pride and honor to the Israelites of the "Pacific."

Juvenile Department.

PRIZE.

We offer a prize of a valuable set of books for a short local story *suitable* for our paper. Competitors must be between the ages of Twelve and Sixteen, will sign a "nom de plume," and send their manuscript in (written on one side of the paper only) by the first of May next. Each package to enclose a sealed envelope, containing the real name, age, and address, of the author; said envelope not to be opened until after the prize shall have been awarded. This will *ensure* impartiality. Several competent gentlemen have consented to act as a committee. In due time, their names will be announced.

Proprietors "Voice of Israel."

RESPONSES TO NUMBERS X, XI, XII, ETC.

To the charade by "Onycha" we have received the correct answer—which is, "Home of Peace"—from "M. K.," "T. L.," "I. O. U.," "S. E. B.," "Matilda," "Charles F.," and "Philadelphia," the others are incorrect.

To the conundrum, No. XI, by "Styx," the correct answer ("When it is Ground") has been given by each of the above, (with the exception of "Philadelphia") and by "X. Y." "No. 999," "Xenophon," "Stalemate," and "Yreka."

To the conundrum, No. XII, by "L. C.," the following have given the correct answer, which is, "Vile Inn, (Violin) viz: "M. K.," "S. E. B.," "Philadelphia," "Xenephon," "Stalemate," and "Yreka."

To the conundrum in the communication of "Black-eyed Susan:" "Why is a person, when in the vicinity of a policeman, nearer Heaven?" we have received the correct response, which is, "Because they are close to a star," from each of the above, (with the exception of "No. 999. "Charles F.," and "I. O. U.") and from "A. D.," "Evelyn," "Poor Guesser," and "Pastime."

NUMBER XIII.

Charade—By Charles I. I am composed of 16 letters: My 2, 14, 4, 5, and 7 is to lay waste. My 13, 15, 14, and 16 is having positive existence. My 11, 12, 3, and 13 is a river. My 10, 11, 13, and 1 is a place of fortification. My 10, 9, 7, and 6 is points where the rays of light meet. My whole is a literary paper published on the Pacific Coast.

San Francisco, March 7th, 1871.

Editors Voice of Israel:—I promised in my last communication to send you a few lines in answer to "Lahtnesor," but I see "Tillie" has anticipated me and put him down in fine style. But, after all, poor fellow, he is only a boy, [Now, never mind what he is; mind only what he writes, and speak to *that*.] and how can he be expected to know about cooking and housework. No wonder he thinks *it* takes as long to learn as a trade; so it would, *him*. [What has that to do with the defense of your side of the question?] We girls are a little *smarter*, and can soon learn to make home pleasant for those we love. I am sure if our girl was to leave and "Ma" did not feel well, we would go into the kitchen and prepare dinner for "Papa," and he would think it just the nicest ever cooked, even if one-half was raw and the other half burnt. But papa would be lenient to our first few failures, (and so will our prospective husbands, that is, if they are worthy of us) and soon we would become proficient; for there is no such incentive to reach perfection as a desire to *please those dear to us*.

Yours, Onycha.

Editors Voice of Israel:—The answer to Onycha's charade is "Home of Peace"—certainly a very appropriate one for "our welcome visitor," the Voice of Israel. There is a slight error; instead of "my *tenth*," it should read my *second*. The others are answered by "When it is housed, or say when it is ground," and "Vile"—"Inn." As to "Black-Eyed Susan"—won't you introduce me? I would like to see those *black eyes* that imagine they see Heaven, or are nearer to it upon being near one of our guardians of the night. Tell her I solve her *soliloquy* thus: "Because we are *close* to a star."

Yours, Legal Tender.

San Francisco, March 8th, 1871.

San Francisco, Marche 9, 1800701.

Dere Hederturs—

I doo thinke? you ort to hoffer a prize fur—a good charade Henigermar or conundrum—saim has you hav fur a story. and if you did doo so—then i wood sende inn myne wiche i kno wood hearn and whin the sed prize. now plese doo so. and you see if i doant giev a pus. thare to your reedears bick and litale. yours troole and hobeadantly.

Mynherr Johannes VanScoysenhysenbiddle,

Care of Transmanmagnifican bandanjuality

[We insert the above, discerning that our friend Mynherr—well, no matter for the rest of this short name—is a better orthographist than he fain would have us believe. Myn-Herr, we have quite enough who *pretend* to write correctly and can not, for you to try to write incorrectly and yet be detected so readily. We will accede to your request. But tell the truth now: Did you not copy the words "conundrum," "charade," "prize," and "story" from *our* paper?]

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Joseph G.—Lower L.—Thanks for the $15 currency remitted. We take the liberty of inserting your letter, and acknowledge hereby our indebtedness for the voluntary interest taken in our paper. Say to your young Gentile friends, certainly, a good moral story of the character you mention will be acceptable, and in due time laid before the Committee.

Miss Impudence.—We will neither say we "accept nor reject" your note, etc. We will say, that we do not admire the *nom de plume*, besides, we wish real name.

M. K.—You say "not for publication." We thank you kindly, and would insert it with pleasure. However, as the object is accomplished—"being only intended for our critical eye"—we presume you prefer its not being published.

Grandmother—We received a pencilled note by the hand of quite a young lad, desiring the return of the manuscript, and he stated that he was told to say it was all right and to give it to him. We declined, and will only return it on an order in the *same* handwriting as the original communication. If wanted, please comply.

K. of K——.—We "did not condescend to even *notace* your kommunicasions in prevous isshues," and only do so now to ask the favor of—no more. Please read "Zebra," in No. 10. Again the *real name* is a *feigned one*. We duly inquired.

S. G.—You certainly read it hastily. The words are, "Not being written on the broad ground that it should be, it becomes too pointed and particular; hence it is not inserted." Please send for the manuscript, *review* it carefully, and you will, we believe, coincide.

J. W. H.—Milton.—U. O. L.—N. A. T., and Reaper.—These make us smile. If we could only get you all in our sanctum at once, and give to each the other's article, we would have to send for the Chief of Police. Why, Milton, if "they are dogs," what is that to *you?* You overpraise your institution when you say the best in the United States, and J. W. H. rakes you and yours fore and aft. "Reaper" is down on you all, and exposes *your* foibles in, at least, gentlemanly style, while yours smacks a little of "puppyism."

B. S., Box 4142, New York.—The remittance and letter safely received, and for your "list of subscribers in Gotham" this open acknowledgment is the least that is your due.

Kopf.—"It is acceptable," and we give it place in preference to several others. It is a fair illustration of the views in our article headed "Newspaper Success," and shows that there is a variety of weapons for offense and defense in the armory of cultivated reason for any writer, who claims pretension to gentility and a refined mind, without having recourse to personality or slander.

M. B.—We have received several similar querries. We can only offer our opinion. If not sixteen at the date the "Prize" was offered, you rank as a competitor, but if slightly over *the* age—the committee will have to decide. This much we can say, we do think it reads plainly and means *between* twelve and sixteen—certainly "*not* under *seventeen*," as you intimate.

Asylum.—"Facts are stubborn things." All we deem necessary to say at present is, your *facts are not so*. You should speak from the record. Oh, don't "rush into print"—in a hurry! But we decline permitting the use of our columns for "sidewalk assertions" worthy of boys—not men. When you can give us a copy of the *minutes*, we "may then imagine there is some truth in it;" but in one word—you err—the "fact" is *not* so.

Sufferance.—Read our article, "*Messenger's* B. B. Department," in these columns.

Lahtnesor.—Communication received too late for insertion. Please in future send such in by Tuesday at latest.

Patience.—The priest of a certain village observing a man (who had just lost his wife) very much oppressed with grief, told him he must try to have *patience*; whereupon the mourner replied: "I have *been trying her, sir*, but she wont consent to have me."

—Govern your thoughts, when alone, and your tongue, when in company.

—We rarely regret having spoken too little; but often—of saying too much.

CHOICE SELECTIONS.

ANTICIPATION.—Men spend their lives in anticipations, in determining to be vastly happy at some period or other, *when they have time*. But the present time has one advantage over every other—it is our own—past opportunities are gone, future are yet to come. We may lay in a stock of pleasures, as one would lay in a stock of wine; but if we defer tasting them too long, we shall find that both are soured by use. Let our happiness, therefore, be a modest mansion, which we can inhabit, while we have our health and vigor to enjoy it; not a fabric so vast and expensive that it has cost us the best part of our lives to build it, and which we can expect to occupy only when we have less occasion for a habitation than a tomb. It has been well observed that we should treat futurity as an aged friend from whom we expect a rich legacy. Let us do nothing to forfeit his esteem, and treat him with respect, not with servility. But let us not be too prodigal when we are young, nor too parsimonious when we are old, otherwise we shall fall into the common error of those who, when they had the power to enjoy, had not the prudence to acquire; and when they had the prudence to acquire, had no longer the power to enjoy.

ANECDOTE.—If men would confine their conversation to such subjects as they understand, how much better it would be for both *speaker* and *hearer*. Hally, the great mathematician, dabbled not a little in infidelity; he was rather too fond of introducing this subject in his social intercourse; and once, when he had descanted somewhat freely on it in the presence of his friend, Sir Isaac Newton, the latter cut him short with this observation: "I always attend to you, Dr. Hally, with the greatest deference when you do us the honor to converse on *astronomy*, or the *mathematics*; because *these* are subjects that you have industriously *investigated*, and which you well understand; but *religion* is a subject on which I hear you with great *pain*; for this is a subject which you have not seriously examined, and do not understand; you despise it, because you have not studied it; and you will not study it, because you despise it."

GREAT MINDS.—Great minds had rather deserve contemporaneous applause, without obtaining it, than obtain, without deserving it; if it follow them, it is well; but they will not deviate to follow it. With inferior minds the reverse is observable; so that they can command the flattery of knaves while living, they care not for the execrations of honest men, when dead. Milton never aspired to present fame, nor even expected it; but (to use his own words) his high ambition was, "to leave something to after ages, so written that they should not willingly let it die." And Cato finally observed, he should much rather that posterity should inquire *why no statues* were erected to him than *why they were*.

ERROR VS. IGNORANCE.—It is almost as difficult to make a man unlearn his errors as his knowledge. Mal-information is more hopeless than non-information; for error is always more busy than ignorance. Ignorance is a blank sheet, on which we may write; but error is a scribbled one, from which we must first erase. Ignorance is contented to *stand still* with her back to the truth; but error is more presumptuous, and proceeds in the same direction. Ignorance has no light, but error follows a false one. The consequence is, that error, when she retraces her footsteps, has further to go, before she can arrive at the truth, than ignorance.

PLEASURES.—Mental pleasures never cloy; unlike those of the body, they are increased by repetition, approved of by reflection, and strengthened by enjoyment.

SEIZE upon truth, wherever found,
On Christian or on heathen ground;
Among your friends, among your foes,
The plant's divine—where'er it grows.

—An act by which we make one friend and one enemy is a losing game; because revenge is stronger than gratitude.

Never take the humble nor the proud at their own valuation; the estimate of the former is too little, and that of the latter too much.

PRAISE.—We should not be too niggardly in our praise, for men will do more to support a character than to praise one.

PLEASE NOBODY.—He that can please nobody is not so much to be pitied as he that nobody can please.

She who marries for wealth, sells her happiness for half-price.

Genius is a plant whose growth you can not stop without destroying it.

—The greatest *learning* is to be *seen* in the greatest simplicity.

—Never court unless you intend to marry.

—Blushing is virtue's color.

Births.

MOSKOWITZ, M.—In Portland, Oregon, Feb. 12, a son.
ROSENBERG, LEWIS—In Napa City, Feb. 26, a son.
LICHTENSTEIN, M.—In this city, March 1, a son.
MYERS, LEON R.—In this city, March 1, a daughter.
LISSAK, A. H.—In this city, March 6, a daughter.
BRESLAUER, HENRY—In this city, March 7, a daughter.

Deaths.

CORTIS, A.—In this city, Feb. 27, aged two months—infant son of A. J. and H. E. Cortis.
MYERS, SOPHIA—In this city, March 3, infant daughter of Leon R. and Fannie E. Myers.

NEW TO-DAY.

TWENTY-SECOND ANNIVERSARY BALL
OF THE
FIRST HEBREW BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
WILL TAKE PLACE AT
PLATT'S HALL, ON SATURDAY EVENING,
MARCH 11th, 1871.

Ballenberg's Band has been engaged. mr10-1t

BANCROFT'S,
721 MARKET STREET.
BOOKS, STATIONERY, PRINTING,
BINDING, ENGRAVING,
LITHOGRAPHING,
MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS,
SCIENTIFIC BOOKS,
MEDICAL BOOKS,
LAW BOOKS,
BLANKS.
New Books received Daily.
We are Manufacturers of STATIONERY as well as Importers, and are now turning out from Manufactory a superior line of goods, which we are offering at NEW YORK PRICES.
BLANK BOOKS,
every variety of style, made to order at short notice.
mr10tf A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

FOR SALE.

THE TWO-AND-A-HALF STORY HOUSE, 734 POST Street, north side, bet. Jones and Leavenworth streets. Has twelve Rooms, (exclusive of Bath-room and Laundry) with all the modern improvements. Location and view not surpassed. To a responsible tenant the rent will be reasonable. Must be sold this week—otherwise it will only be rented. mr10-2t

LOUIS KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS OF and Jobbers in
HATS, CAPS, HATTERS' MATERIAL,
And all Articles in the Hat Line,
205 Sansome Street, bet. California & Pine, San Francisco.
All orders promptly attended to.
☞ Please pay attention to our address and direct your letters with our full firm name as above. mr10-6m

J. CERF & CO., 515 MARKET ST.,
Importers and Dealers in
CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINAWARE,
CUTLERY, LAMPS, SILVER
PLATED AND BRITTANIA WARE,
LOOKING-GLASSES, &c.
J. CERF & Co., No. 5 College Place, New York.
ALPHONSE DENNERY & Co., 75 & 77 J Street, Sacramento.
mr10-1y

I. SHIRPSER, BOSTON FURRIER, No. 24
Montgomery Street, opposite the Lick House,
San Francisco.
Orders filled in any part of the United States; also, Furs Dressed, Cleaned and Manufactured in the best manner and at short notice. mr10-6m

M. MANSFIELD, DEALER IN LEGAL
Tender Notes, American and Foreign Coin.
Loans on Collaterals Negotiated.
306 Montgomery Street, between Pine and California, San Francisco. mr10-6m

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!

I AM NOW OPENING ONE OF THE largest Spring Stock of Dry Goods ever offered in the city. All my Kid Gloves reduced.
mr10tf D. SAMUELS, 46 Third street.

THE WHITE HOUSE!

1,000 DOZEN FRENCH KID GLOVES AT 75 CTS. PER PAIR!
J. W. DAVIDSON & CO.,
mr10 N. W. corner Kearny and Post streets.

SAULMANN'S RESTAURANT, 518
and 520 California Street, above Wells, Fargo & Co.'s.
Guests will always find the table supplied with the best of everything and the delicacies of the season. Attentive and prompt waiters, and dishes served invariably as ordered. mr10tf

REDEMPTION OF SAN FRANCISCO BONDS.

CITY AND COUNTY TREASURY.

HOLDERS OF BONDS OF THE City and County of San Francisco, of the issue named below, are hereby notified that the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund of said Bonds will receive sealed proposals for the surrender of any portion thereof, at the office of the City and County Treasury, City Hall, San Fnracisco, until 12 o'clock, noon, of

TUESDAY, MAY 30th, 1871.

The following amounts will be applied to the redemption of Bonds, viz:

Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1855	$40,000
Six per cent. Bonds, issue of 1858	50,000
Seven per cent. Bonds, issue of 1863-4	50,000
San Francisco and San Jose Railroad Bonds	25,000
Judgment Bonds of 1867	15,000
School Bonds of 1870	15,000
School Bonds of 1866-7	15,000
	$210,500

Bidders will state at what rate they will surrender their Bonds for payment in United States gold coin, less coupons due. Each proposal must be accompanied by a deposit of ten per cent. of the Bonds offered, or their equivalent in coin or certified checks; and should the Bonds tendered not be presented within five days after the award, the next lowest bid will be accepted. No proposals above par will be entertained. Communications to be endorsed "Proposals for surrender of Bonds, issue of 18—."
By order of the Commissioner.
OTTO KLOPPENBURG,
mr10td Treasurer.

N. GRAY & CO., UNDERTAKERS,
641 SACRAMENTO STREET, between Montgomery and Kearny. Sole Agents for Barstow's Metalic Burial Cases and Caskets. dec30tf

NEW TO-DAY.

BANCROFT'S, MARKET ST.

ABOUT SENDING PRINTING EAST.

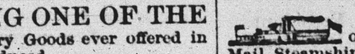
☞ Divers newspaper articles emanating from small Printing and Lithographic offices have lately appeared, about sending work of this description East. A short time ago an indignation meeting was held by some Printers, in one of the Court-rooms. We want it distinctly understood that we do not sympathize with this movement, and that we have had nothing to do with it. Our Printing and Lithographic office has been in operation now about a year, and during that time we certainly have no cause to complain. We have been full of work and we have generally given satisfaction. Newspaper articles and Court House meetings are all very well for those who fancy them, but we rest our prospect of success upon our being able to make it the INTEREST of people on this Coast to patronize us. We consider it foolishness to ask the public to buy goods or give us manufacturing when they can do better elsewhere. When we cannot make it to the interest of those who have work of this description to do to give it to us, we will close our office and go into other branches of business. But we can do the business, and we are doing it. It is true that we have facilities which no one else has upon this Coast, or even at the East. Everything appertaining to this description of manufacturing we do at the best possible advantage. A thorough system throughout, under the management of the best mechanics in the city, with the finest machinery, steam power, artesian well, etc., etc., enables us to compete with the East or any other country. Our Blank Book Manufactory from increase of business has been obliged to take in another floor, making now 75 by 170 feet, unequalled anywhere. We make this statement for the purpose of informing our friends that we are not one of the complainants, and that all we ask is a continuation of the patronage heretofore so liberally bestowed upon us.
Very respectfully,
mr10-2t A. L. BANCROFT & CO.

☞ SEWING MACHINES.—If you want a Family Sewing Machine, buy a WHEELER & WILSON. Be sure you get a WHEELER & WILSON. Examine the stamp upon the cloth-plate; it should read "Wheeler & Wilson Mf'g Co.—A. B. Wilson, Pat." Every Sewing Machine should be sold—on its own merits. Parties endeavoring to palm off other sewing machines under the great reputation of this machine will be dealt with according to law. Buy no family sewing machine of traveling agents, unless they can show you a letter signed W. M. STODDARD, Agent for the Pacific Coast for said machines.
N. B.—All who have purchased sewing machines upon the reputation of the Wheeler & Wilson, and have found them to be of another kind, will please apply at my office, 435 Montgomery street. W. M. STODDARD,
mr10tf Agent for the Pacific Coast.

☞ MRS. STODOLE'S PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE, No. 315½ Third Street, bet. Folsom and Harrison.—Having renewed the lease of the above house, the undersigned begs leave to call the attention of her former patrons, and all those wishing the comforts of a home, that they will find no pains or expense are spared in any essential respect.
mr10tf MRS. STODOLE, Proprietress.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.



Commencing with departure of steamers of March 18th, all steamers of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company will call at SAN DIEGO down and up.
Departures of the 3d of the month hence; and from New York the 4th, will touch at MAZATLAN.
Freights and Passengers to both ports at greatly reduced rates. mr10tf

THE REAL ESTATE ASSOCIATES.

OFFICE, 408 MONTGOMERY STREET.

ASSETS, IN EXCESS OF LIABILITIES, $490,000.

MAURICE DORE.....PRESIDENT.
WM. HOLLIS.....MANAGER.
DIRECTORS:
Maurice Dore, D. A. MacDonald,
Edward Barry, Wm. Sutton,
H. L. Hutchinson.

The Corporation will attend to the collection of Rents and the transaction of a General Real Estate Agency business.
Will take charges of Estates, hold Powers of Attorney under special instructions, and attend to the payment of Taxes, Assessments, and other charges upon Real Property.
Will act as Disbursing or Receiving Agents in all matters connected with Real Estate.
Collections made and remitted to absent owners.
Especial attention given to the investment of Capital on mortgage or other securities, and to the collection of interest thereon.
Real Estate bought and sold on commission.
The Company offers superior inducements to those having business in the lines above indicated, having large experience and facilities second to none.
Having corporate succession, the usual uncertainty attending individual agency is avoided; and its undoubted pecuniary responsibility commends it to those having business within the scope of its operations. mr10tf

LEVI STRAUSS & CO., IMPORTERS OF CLOTHING,
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Men's Furnishing Goods, &c.,
14 and 16 Battery Street, San Francisco.
We have constantly on hand a full assortment of Men's and Boy's Clothing, of latest styles; Underwear and Furnishing Goods, Men's and Boys' Hats, Hayward's Rubber Boots, Goodyear's and other brands of Rubber Clothing, Blankets in all colors and weights, Flannel in all colors, Foreign and Domestic Dress Goods, brown and bleached Domestics of all popular brands, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Tweeds and Jeans Miners' and Ship Duck, from No. 1 to No. 10, and 1-0 to 12-0.
Particular attention paid to Orders. mr10 6m

BANDMANN, NIELSEN & CO.,
AGENTS for
THE GIANT POWDER COMPANY,
No. 210 Front Street, between California and Sacramento Streets. mr10tf

NEW TO-DAY.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

GRAND PEACE FESTIVAL.

☞ Societies, Military Companies and other Associations, which propose to participate in the Procession to celebrate "THE PEACE," are requested to inform me, in writing, within a week, of the number of members on foot, on horseback, or in carriages, who will be present.
I wish to state that it is absolutely necessary to furnish me with information as precise as possible on these points, in order that we may be enabled to celebrate this GLORIOUS EVENT in a manner worthy of its importance.
It is furthermore requested, by a resolution of the General Committee, that copies of all the mottoes, and also descriptions of paintings, etc., which are intended to be exhibited in the Procession, be sent to me, so that the necessary permission may be given.
mr10td J. A. BAUER, Marshal.

JACOB F. MEINKE & CO., AGENCY STEAMSHIP LINES,
South-west Corner California and Sansome Streets,
Opposite Bank of California, San Francisco.
☞ THROUGH PASSAGE TICKETS from Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Copenhagen, Gothenburg to San Francisco.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE on the principal Cities of Europe.
FORWARDING OF MONEY to Germany, Switzerland, Austria, France, England, Sweden, Norway and Denmark. mr10tf

B. HARDIE. JOS. FREDERICKS.
HARDIE & FREDERICKS, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, SHADES,
Lace Curtains, Cornices, Upholstery Goods,
at Wholesale and Retail,
Northeast corner Sansome and Market Streets,
San Francisco. mr10-6m

B. FEIGENBAUM. L. SCHWARZSCHILD. J. FEIGENBAUM.
FEIGENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS and Manufacturers of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, FRENCH AND
German Fancy Baskets, Children's Carriages, Hobby Horses,
Feather Dusters, Twines, Musical Instruments,
Music Boxes, &c.,
120 and 122 Sansome Street, between Pine and Bush, San Francisco.
☞ Agents for Day & Martin's Japan Blacking. [mr10-6m

SIMON HELD. BERNARD HELD. DAVID HELD.
HELD BROTHERS, IMPORTERS OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS,
No. 1 Sutter Street, corner of Market, San Francisco.
483 and 485 Broadway, New York.
331 Boulevard Sebastopol, Paris.
French Flowers, Feathers,
Ribbons in all Numbers
Laces, Velvets, Silks, Satins,
Hats in Great Variety, Rouches,
mr10-6m Hat and Bonnet Frames, &c.

P. MISH, IMPORTER OF
MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, &c.,
20 Sansome Street, bet. Bush and Sutter, San Francisco.
SILK GOODS.
Ribbons, Silks,
Satins, Velvets,
Crapes, Laces, etc.
STRAW GOODS,
Bonnets, Hats,
Shades, Ornaments,
Francy Braids, &c., &c. mr10 6m

EISEN & SCHMIDT, ARCHITECTS,
No. 103 Post Street, first door west of Kearny st., over the Drug Store of Mr. J. A. Bauer, San Francisco.
mr10tf

MARBLE MANTELS.

PACIFIC MARBLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS in
Marble Mantels, Freestone, Granite, Marble Monuments,
Grave Stone and Mural Slabs,
With Hebrew Inscriptions in every style.
937 Market Street, near Sixth, San Francisco.
JAMES A. PRICHARD, Superintendent.
☞ All work in our line executed in the best workmanlike manner, and at the lowest possible rates. mr10tf

PAVILION SKATING CLUB.—
Assemblies will be held in the MAIN HALL of the Pavilion every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Morning, from 10 to 12; every Monday, Wednesday and Friday Afternoon, from 2 to 4½, and every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday Evening, from 8 to 10. Exhibitions and Teaching by Professor CHAS. E. LOVETT, from Boston. Spectaors admitted at usual rates. feb24-3t

PAVILION SKATING.—A CHILDREN'S CLASS WILL be held every Wednesday and Saturday Afternoon, from 2 to 4½ o'clock, under the superintendance of Professor CHAS. E. LOVETT, for the special instruction of Children under 12 years of age.
ADMISSION HALF PRICE. feb24-3t

EUGENE BOUCHER,
MERCHANT TAILOR,
No. 537 Sacramento Street, near Montgomery,
☞ Would remind his customers that long experience and practice is the best recommendation. jan13-3m

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—1871-2.

ALL PERSONS, CORPORATIONS, ASSOCIATIONS, Companies, or Firms, in the City and County of San Francisco, are requested, either in person or by their proper representatives, to deliver, at the Assessor's Office, No. 22, City Hall, in the said city and county, before the SECOND MONDAY IN MARCH, 1871, a statement, under oath, of all Property, both Personal and Real, owned or claimed by him or them—or which is in his or their possession, or which is held or controlled by any other person in trust for or for the benefit of him or them.—Statutes 1862, page 57. Penalties, Statutes 1862, page 256.
feb10-3t LEVI ROSENER, Assessor.

BANKS & BANKERS.

THE BANK OF CALIFORNIA.

CAPITAL (Paid up).....$5,000,000

D. O. Mills.....President.
W. C. Ralston.....Cashier.

Letters of Credit issued available throughout the United States, Europe, India, China, Japan, and Australia.

Exchange for sale on the principal Cities throughout the World.

dec30-6m

J. SELIGMAN & CO.—BANKERS—

No. 412 California Street, San Francisco.

EXCHANGE & TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS

Payable in Gold or Currency, on all the Principal Cities of the United States.

— Also: —

Bills of Exchange on the Principal Cities of Europe.

J. & W. Seligman.....New York
Seligman, Hellman & Co.....New Orleans
Seligman Brothers.....London
Seligman Frères et Cie.....Paris
Seligman & Stettheimer.....Frankfort A.-M.
Gebruder Meyer.....Berlin.

dec30-6m

FIRST NATIONAL GOLD BANK

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

ORGANIZED.....October, 1870.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000 *GOLD.*

President.....George F. Hooper.
Cashier.....N. K. Masten.

DIRECTORS—Geo. F. Hooper, James Phelan, Peter Donahue, Charles G. Hooker, M. P. Jones, James Moffitt, N. Van Bergen, James C. Flood, Edward Martin, John B. Felton, D. Callaghan, Sam'l Hort, D. D. Colton, C. F. MacDermott, John H. Wise.

New York Agents—The National Park Bank.

This Bank is prepared to do a General Banking business. Advances made on approved securities. Exchange for sale on New York. feb24tf

CALIFORNIA TRUST COMPANY,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Henry L. Davis.....President.
D. W. C. Thomson.....Cashier.

Bankers, Dealers in Exchange and Agent in Financial and Trust business.

Check accounts kept with Banks, Companies, Societies, Firms and Individuals, and interest allowed on average daily balance.

Interest Certificates of Deposit issued, payable on call and any fixed time, with interest from six to nine per cent. per year.

Collections made in this city and vicinity for Depositors, without charge, and in any part of the Pacific and Eastern States at cost.

Exchange and Telegraphic Transfers for sale on New York, available in any part of the United States, and Drafts furnished on Europe, China, etc., at lowest rates.

Premiums allowed on Eastern Exchange Gold notes, etc., and on funds placed to our credit in the First National Bank of New York.

Loans made on Bullion, Real Estate, Public Securities, Bonds, Local Stocks, Merchandise, Produce, and other good collaterals.

Strong Vaults and Safes for keeping valuable property and papers.

Open from 9 A. M. to 4 P. M. every business day in the year.

TRUSTEES:

H. H. Haight, John Currey, W. H. Sharp, J. C. Johnson, Samuel Crim, C. W. Hathaway, H. Barroilhet, J. H. Baird, M. Rosenbaum, J. O. Eldridge, S. Heydenfeldt, H. L. Davis, C. M. Plum, Wm. Blackwood, C. S. Hobbs, Tyler Curtis. dec30-tf

STOCK BROKERS,

CHARLES SUTRO, Gold Dust and Exchange Office,

No. 411 Montgomery Street, bet. Sacramento and California, next to Wells, Fargo & Co.

☞ Highest price paid for Legal Tenders and U. S. Bonds, Gold Dust and Foreign Coins.

Gold and Silver Bars Bought and Sold. feb24-6m

F. REICHLING. J. M. SHOTWELL.

REICHLING & SHOTWELL, Bullion and Exchange Brokers,

and Dealers in Legal Tender Notes, Uncurrent Coin, Silver, etc.

Office, Pacific Gold and Silver Refinery and Assay Office, 334 Montgomery Street, near California. feb10-6m

A. H. LISSAK, Jr., STOCK AND MONEY BROKER,

446 California Street. Legal Tenders, U. S. Bonds, Etc., Bought and Sold at market rates. dec30

B. L. SCHMITT, STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKER,

Dealer in U. S. Bonds, Legal Tender Notes, Silver, Etc., 437 California St. dec30 6m

S. S. COHN. A. H. FRANK.

COHN & FRANK, EXCHANGE BROKERS,

No. 418 Montgomery Street, between Sacramento and California.

Highest prices paid for Legal Tenders, Bonds, and all kinds of Foreign Coin. jan27-3m

GLAZIER & SELIGSBERG,

STOCK & MONEY BROKERS,

No. 426 MONTGOMERY STREET,

feb24-6m San Francisco.

YOUNG & PAXSON, REAL ESTATE AGENTS,

No. 424 Montgomery Street.

The Real Estate business, in all its branches, promptly attended to. Sales and purchases negotiated. [jan27-6m

INSURANCE.

CAPITAL, $650,000.

Home Mutual Insurance Company

OF CALIFORNIA.

No. 433 California Street, Merchants' Exchange Building.

John H. Redington.....President.
Geo. H. Howard.....Vice-President.
Charles R. Story.....Secretary.
N. B. Eddy.....Marine Secretary.
H. H. Bigelow.....General Manager.
J. E. Bigelow.....Special Agent.

CLEVELAND INSURANCE CO.

[FIRE.]

SOUND AND RELIABLE.

CHARTERED, 1830. CASH CAPITAL $500,000.

H. B. PAYNE, PRESIDENT.
S. S. COE, SECRETARY.
JULIUS JACOBS, GENERAL AGENT, 440 California Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

FIREMEN'S FUND INS. CO.

Southwest Corner California and Sansome Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Capital.....$500,000 00
Surplus.....267,115 65

Total Assets.....$767,115 65

D. J. STAPLES, President.
T. LAWTON, Vice President.
CHAS. R. BOND, Secretary.
jan13tf

PEOPLES INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND MARINE.

Office,—No. 16 Merchants' Exchange, California Street, San Francisco.

TOTAL CASH ASSETS.....$300,000.000

THIS SUCCESSFUL AND POPULAR COMPANY offer indemnity to the public, on all insurable property, against loss or damage by fire, or the perils of navigation.

Losses equitably adjusted and paid in United States Gold Coin.

C. F. MacDermot.....President.
John H. Wise.....Vice-President.
G. H. Bigelow, General Agent.
T. W. Badger, Marine Surveyor.

dec30-6m

ÆTNA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF HARTFORD.

CASH ASSETS,.....$5,750,000

THE LEADING COMPANY IN AMERICA.

Office, No. 14 Merchants' Exchange Building, California Street.

George C. Boardman..Manager, Henry Carlton.....Agent, } San Francisco

dec30-3m

IMPERIAL

FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

DR. A. D. ELLIS, Special Agent, corner Front and Stark Streets, Portland, Oregon. jan27-6m

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 1 Dale Street, Liverpool. No. 7 Cornhill, London.

45 William Street, New York.

INVESTED FUNDS.....$18,400,000
YEARLY REVENUE.....1,800,000
INVESTED IN THE UNITED STATES, over 2,000,000

WILLIAM B. JOHNSTON,

General Agent for the Pacific Coast, No. 412 Montgomery Street, jan27-6m San Francisco, Cal.

HIDES, WOOL AND FURS.—A.

WASSERMAN & CO., 425 Sacramento street. The highest market prices paid for Furs, Wool and Hides. dec30tf

THE EYE! THE EAR!!—D. E.

DUDLEY, Surgeon, Oculist and Aurist, has removed to his new rooms, 24 Post street, between Montgomery and Kearny. dec30

L. JAFFE, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Dealer in Foreign and Domestic Coal; office, No. 126 Sutter Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.

INSURANCE.

FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE.

Occidental Insurance Co.

Of San Francisco.

Cash Capital $300,000, Gold Coin.

OFFICE, 436 CALIFORNIA STREET,

OPP. MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

INSURE against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Dwellings and all kinds of Buildings, Merchandise, Household Furniture, and other Personal Property

ON THE MOST REASONABLE TERMS.

ISSUE Foreign and Domestic, Open and Special Policies, on Cargoes, Freights, Treasure, Commission and Profits. Also, Time, Voyage and Harbor Risks on Hulls.

☞ ALL LOSSES PAID IN U. S. GOLD COIN.

B. Rothschild, *Sec'y.* A. G. Stiles, *Pres.*

Occidental Insurance Company.

DIRECTORS.

J. A. Donohoe.....of Donohoe, Kelly & Co
Jacob Scholle.....Scholle Bros
Ira P. Rankin.....Goddard & Co
John Sime.....John Sime & Co
M. B. Carpenter.....Merchant
Jacob Greenebaum.....Merchant
J. Y. Hallock.....Late of J. Y. Hallock & Co
A. G. Stiles.....Pres't Occidental Ins. Co
Benj. Brewster.....Jennings & Brewster
J. Baum.....J. Baum & Co
Isaac Hecht.....Hecht Bros & Co
Joseph Seller.....Goldstein, Seller & Co
John N. Risdon.....Coffee & Risdon
J. H. Baird.....Merchant
Michal Reese.....Real Estate
Henry Greenberg.....Real Estate
N. Van Bergen.....John Van Bergen & Co
J. P. Newmark.....Merchant
J. W. Brittan.....J. W. Brittan & Co
Chr. Christiansen.....Auger, Christiansen & Co
Thomas J. Haynes.....Real Estate
Martin Sachs.....L. & M. Sachs & Co
L. Kline.....Late of Kline & Co
A. Goldsmith.....Goldsmith Bros
James Thomas Boyd.....Attorney-at-Law
A. D. Moore.....Moore Bros
W. W. Dodge.....W. W. Dodge & Co
A. J. Bowie.....Physician
S. Silerberg.....E. N. Fish & Co
Chas. Kohler.....Kohler & Frohling
J. J. Williams.....Attorney-at-Law
C. H. Sherman.....Merchant

dec30-3m

SYNOPSIS OF

THE ANNUAL STATEMENT

OF THE

PACIFIC INSURANCE CO.,

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA,

Made to the Insurance Commissioner for the Calendar Year ending December 31, 1870.

CAPITAL STOCK		$1,000,000 00
Amount in hand in excess of Capital, available to pay Losses and Dividends		777,266 63
ASSETS.		
Loans on First Mortgages		$553,914 70
Estimated Value Lands Mortgaged	$1,129,800	
Estimated Value of Buildings on same	555,600	
Value of Mortgaged Premises	$1,685,4 0	
Buildings on Premises Insured for	308.650	
Loans on Collateral		543.311 46
The aggregate present market value of collaterals is	$879,770	
Cash on hand and in Bank, in New York, Liverpool and China		179,050 67
Balances in hands of Agents in course of transmission—Fire and Marine Premiums uncollected and interest accrued		94,315 08
State and Federal Stamps and other Assets		30,474 72
Bonds and Stocks owned by the Company		229,200 00
Real Estate owned by the Company		147,000 00
Total Assets (Gold)		$1,777,266 63
LIABILITIES.		
Losses in process of adjustment		$50,121 00
INCOME.		
Premiums received for Fire Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations		$758,554 49
Premiums received for Marine Risks, less Re-insurances and Cancellations		374,413 86
Interest received from all sources		164,308 44
Amount received from Rents		8.455 66
		$1,305,732 15
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Amount paid for Fire Losses		$408,970 20
Amount paid for Marine Losses		298,606 48
Salaries of Officers, Attorneys and Employees		64,407 66
Paid for Commissions to Agents		129,009 36
State and Federal Taxes		37,947 04
Advertising, Stationery, Office, Agency Expenses, and all other payments		131,874 28
Dividends paid Stockholders		160,000 00
		$1,230,815 02
Net amount Fire Risks written during the year		$71,083,860
Net amount Marine Risks written during the year		41,537,056
Amount Fire Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		$62,376,066
Amount Marine Risks in force Dec. 31, 1870		2,819,842

Note.—All the foregoing is estimated on Gold basis.

J. HUNT, President.
A. J. Ralston, Secretary. feb10-3m

INSURANCE.

Germania Life Insurance Co.

243 & 295 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent.

S. W. Corner California and Montgomery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.

Directors—L. E. Amsinck, H. R. Baltzer, I. Bernheimer, Ernst Bredt, Elie Charlier, C. Godfrey Gunther, J. H. Hardt, Max Heidelbach, Julius Hess, Louis Jay, Frederick Kapp, Johannes Lienau, Eduard Luckemeyer, Herman Marcuse, Charles Luling, Max Schaffer, Herman Rose, Frekerick Schwendler, Joseph Seligman, L. J. Stiastny, Charles F. Tag, Gustav Theisen, Edward von der Heydt, Louis A. von Hoffman, D. Wallerstein, Otto Wesendonck, Hugo Wesendonck, Bernhard Westermann, John Westfall.

HUGO WESENDONCK, President.
FRED'K SCHWENDLER, Vice-President.
Cornelius Doremus, Secretary.
Chas. Bernacki, M. D., Medical Examiner.
Bowdoin, Larocque, Barlow & McFarland, Attorneys and Counsel.

BERNARD GATTEL, General Agent, Southwest corner California and Montgomery sts. feb10tf

UNION

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF SAN FRANCISCO.

ASSETS EXCEED.....$1,000,000 GOLD.

Office, 416 and 418 California Street.

GUSTAVE TOUCHARD, President.
N. G. KITTLE, Vice-President.
CHARLES D. HAVEN, Secretary.
JAS. D. BAILEY, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

San Francisco—J Mora Moss, James Otis, Moses Heller, Jos A Donohoe, M J O'Connor, W W Montague, Daniel Meyer, Adam Grant, Wm Scholle, Charles Kohler, Jos Seller, W C Ralston, I Lawrence Pool, A Wasserman, Jos Brandenstein, N G Kittle, Jabez Howes, Nicholas Luning, John Parrot, Milton S Latham, L Sachs, M D Sweeny, E H Winchester, Gustave Touchard, Nicholas Larco, Geo C Hickox, Morton Cheesman, Geo C Johnson, T E Lindenberger.

Sacramento—J F Houghton, L A Booth.
Marysville—L Cunningham, Peter Decker.
Portland, O.—Henry Failing.
New York—J G Kittle, Benjamin Brewster, James Phelan. feb24

"THE JEWISH MESSENGER."

PUBLISHED IN THE CITY OF NEW YORK, BY REV S. M. ISAACS & SONS.

A High Toned Newspaper, devoted to the Advancement and Enlightenment of Israelites!

The Serials which appear in this Newspaper have obtained great popularity, and have been published in book form. A story of Jewish Life, called "THE SENIOR STUDENT," is contained in the current numbers.

Subscription, $5,00 (currency) per year, payable in advance. Orders received by D. A. D'Ancona, authorized agent for San Francisco, at M. Weiss' Oriental Printing Office, 511 Sacramento street. dec30-3m

PHYSICIANS RECOMMEND

AND 500,000 PEOPLE INDORSE

DR. HENLEY'S

CELEBRATED IXL BITTERS.

THE BEST LIVER REGULATOR KNOWN.—EVERY Family should have a bottle in the house. Relief to all Dyspeptics. A most pleasant Tonic and Appetiser.

The unprecedented success our Bitters have met with on this Coast, and the numerous calls for the same from the East, has induced us to open a house in Chicago, and thousands of bottles are sent daily to all parts of the States, and the

"CALIFORNIA IXL BITTERS,"

(Under which name they are sold there,) are rapidly growing in general favor, and supplanting in most cases all other tonics and beverages.

Success creates rivals, and some unscrupulous parties are endeavoring to sell an imitation article, put up similar enough in style and outer appearance, to deceive the unwary, and we caution consumers to examine the article before purchasing. The genuine has our trade mark blown on each bottle, and Dr. Henley's signature pasted across the top. Sold everywhere.

H. EPSTEIN & CO., Sole Proprietors, No. 518 Front St., San Francisco.

No. 7 La Salle Street, Chicago, Ill. jan27-6m

DR. C. E. BLAKE, DENTIST,

would announce to his former Patients and Hebrew friends, that having returned from the East, he has resumed the practice of his Profession. The superiority of his former operations are now surpassed; patients who now desire his professional services will find his office and Laboratory complete in all the modern improvements in the Dental Art. A new style of Rolled Gold fillings are the most beautiful of any operation ever performed on teeth; in the Laboratory, Artificial Teeth mounted on Pyroxyline Plates please and give more satisfaction to patients now wearing them than any other material; their exquisite beauty, the great Ease and Comfort in which they are worn is perceptible at once; in no case have patients failed to approve or give their fullest indorsement for a plate made of Pyroxyline.

Office No. 30 Kearny Street. San Francisco. [jan13-3m]

DR. M. ROCKMAN, PHYSICIAN,

SURGEON AND ACCOUCHEUR,

Office, No. 30 Kearny-street, bet. Market and Post.

Office hours, from 9 to 10 A.M., and from 2 to 4 o'clock P.M.

Residence, 234½ Sixth Street, bet. Mission and Howard.

The Members of the First Hebrew Ladies' Ben't Society,
" " " Chebra B'rith Shalom,
" " " Ohabath Zion, and
" " " Beth Abraham,

Will please take notice that I have been elected attending Physician for the above Societies, and will be found at my office at the hours above mentioned, or at private Residence.

jan13tf Dr. M. ROCKMAN.

EUREKA! EUREKA!

THE MOST COMPLETE COOKING APPARATUS NOW in use is the

EUREKA RANGE.

Possesses all the latest and best improvements. For sale by LOCKE & MONTAGUE,

fe10-3m 112 and 114 Battery Street, San Francisco.

IMPORTERS & JOBBERS.

M. HELLER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,
Nos. 112 and 114 Sansome Street.
JONAS HELLER, New York.
MOSES HELLER, } San Francisco.
MARTIN HELLER, } San Francisco.
jan27.tf

L. DINKELSPIEL & CO., IMPORTERS of
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, HOSIERY, LINENS, MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, etc.,
Southwest corner California and Battery Streets,
San Francisco, Cal.
DINKELSPIEL, ROTHFELD & Co., 72 Thomas st., New York.
feb10tf

L. & M. SACHS & CO. IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS,
ORIENTAL BLOCK,
S. W. corner Battery and Bush Streets.
☞ Agents Marysville Woolen Mills. feb24-m

BACHMAN BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
DOMESTIC DRY AND FANCY GOODS, LACES, HOSIERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.,
No. 10 Battery Street, bet. Pine and Bush,
HERMAN S. BACHMAN. NATHAN S. BACHMAN.
feb24] DAVID S. BACHMAN. [6m

H. FRIEDLANDER, 96 and 98 Grand Street, N. Y.
B. TRIEST, San Francisco.
TRIEST & FRIEDLANDER, IMPORTERS of HATS, 117 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. Orders promptly executed.
☞ Dealers will do well to examine our Stock before purchasing elsewhere. fe10-3m

P. BERWIN, San Francisco. M. BERWIN, New York.
P. BERWIN & BROTHER, IMPORTERS OF
HATS AND CAPS,
No. 105 Battery Street, between California and Pine, San Francisco. jan27-6m

C. H. MEYER. L. C. MEYER. M. C. MEYER.
C. H. MEYER & BROS.
Importers and Jobbers of
MEN'S, BOYS' & CHILDREN'S HATS,
28 & 30 Sansome Street, opposite the Cosmopolitan Hotel.
jan13-tf

KLINE & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
HATS AND CAPS,
And all other articles in the Hat line.
No. 12 Battery Street, Between Pine and Bush,
San Francisco. feb24-6m

WEIL & WOODLEAF, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
TABLE AND POCKET CUTLERY, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, GENUINE MERSCHAUM and all other kinds of PIPES, PERFUMERY, FEATHER DUSTERS, LOOKING GLASSES, SUSPENDERS, & BUCK GLOVES,
Together with a complete assottment of FANCY GOODS, YANKEE NOTIONS, etc. etc.,
No. 113 Battery Street, between California and Pine,
Successors to WEIL & LEVY,
Keep constantly on hand the most complete assortment and variety of all Goods in their line. feb24tf

MICHELS, FRIEDLANDER & CO.
IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS IN
LADIES' & GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, COMBS, BRUSHES, PURSES, BUTTONS, TRIMMINGS, YANKEE NOTIONS, &c., &c.,
ORIENTAL BLOCK, Nos. 7 and 9 Battery Street,
San Francisco.

Purchasers will do well to call and examine our extensive stock before purchasing elsewhere.
Constantly in receipt of the newest and most desirable goods, of every description, in our line.
A. W. MICHELS. MORRIS FRIEDLANDER. L. M. MICHELS.
feb24-6m

A. B. ELFELT & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS, Clothing, Furnishing Goods.
No. 111 Battery Street, San Francisco. jan13-3m

HELBING & STRAUS, IMPORTERS AND DEALERS in Crockery, Glass and Chinaware, Cutlery, Lamps, Silver-Plated and Britania Ware, Looking Glasses, etc., 102 and 104 Battery Street, cor. of Pine, San Francisco. Complete assortment of Coal Oil Lamps and Oil always on hand. fe10-6m

EINTSEIN BROTHERS & Co., IMPORTERS OF
Philadelphia, New York, and Eastern Made
BOOTS AND SHOES,
113, 115, 117 Pine Street, between Battery and Front,
San Francisco.
Depot of United Workingmen's Goods.
feb24-6m

LOEWE BROTHERS, IMPORTERS
and Jobbers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
306 California Street. jan13-3m

J. H. D. FELDBUSH. F. M. L. PETERS.
FELDBUSH & CO., DIRECT IMPORTERS of
TOYS, FANCY GOODS, MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS, &c.
Wholesale Store, 306 and 308 Battery Street, between Sacramento and Commercial. Retail Store, 287 Montgomery Street, in Russ House Block, San Francisco.
feb10tf

PARISIAN, FANCY GOODS, JEWELRY, PERFUMERY, CUTLERY, ALBUMS, FANCY STATIONERY, Etc. Etc.
MARTIN L. HAAS,
No. 221 Kearny Street, between Bush and Sutter,
San Francisco.
☞ Those in want of any article in the above line, will find it greatly to their advantage by calling and examining my stock before purchasing elsewhere. feb10-3m

J. M. COHEN. N. BOUKOFSKI.
J. M. COHEN AND COMPANY,
Importers and Dealers in
LEAF TOBACCO AND CIGARS,
Nos. 327 and 329 Front Street, corner of Clay [up stairs]
San Francisco. dec30-3m

DRY GOODS & CLOTHING.

WILILAM MEYER & CO., MANUFACTURERS, Importers and Jobbers of
CLOTHING,
108 & 110 Sansome Street, bet. Pine and Bush.
SIMON WORMSER, ISIDORE WORMSER, LOUIS WORMSER, } San Francisco.
WILLIAM MEYER & Co., New York. feb24-1y

J. ALEXANDER & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CLOTHING AND MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
N. W. Corner Battery and Bush Sts,
JACOB ALEXANDER. LEO ASH.
☞ In constant receipt of all articles in their line.
Orders promptly attended to and executed at the lowest market rates. feb24-1y

FISHEL & CO., IMPORTERS & JOBBERS of
CLOTHING,
FURNISHING GOODS, BLANKETS, ETC.,
S. W. corner of Sacramento and Battery Streets,
San Francisco. feb24

J. BAUM, H. SHRIER, } San Francisco. M. SHRIER, 45 Murray St., New York.
J. BAUM & CO.
Importers and Manufacturers of
MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING,
323 California St., San Francisco Cal.
feb24-1y

NEUSTADTER BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
N. W. Cor. Battery and Pine Streets, San Francisco.
LOUIS W. NEUSTADTER. HENRY NEUSTADTER, New York.
N. B.—Keep constantly on hand the fullest assortment of Goods in their line. feb24-6m

TOKLAS, HAHN & BROWN, MANUFACTURERS of
CLOTHING AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Nos. 24 and 26 Sansome Street, between Bush and Sutter.
TOKLAS, HAHN & Co., 39 Warren Street, N. Y.
jan27-6m

COLMAN BROS., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
CLOTHING, GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,
107 Battery St., bet. California and Pine,
San Francisco. feb24-1y

THE WHITE HOUSE.—J. W. DAVIDSON & CO., corner Post and Kearny streets, have reopened their New, Large and Elegant Dry Goods Store with the fullest assortment of
FOREIGN, DOMESTIC, FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS, SILKS, SATINS,
Merinoes, Linens, Hdkfs, Hosiery of all grades, qualities and descriptions. dec30

TAAFFE & CO., 9 MONTGOMERY STREET, the ENSUING MONTH, their immense stock of DRY GOODS at
GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
☞ Call and examine their assortment and prices before purchasing elsewhere. dec30tf

ROSENBLATT'S PALACE OF FASHION, 123 and 125 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel.
CASHMERE AND BROCHE SHAWLS;
Velvet and Cloth Cloaks;
Silk Walking-Dresses;
Lace Collars, Barbes Handkerchiefs;
Gloves and Fancy Goods in all varieties. All of which are being offered at an Immense Reduction. dec30tf

Have now removed to White House Building, 105 Kearny Street.

PETER ANDERSON. SAM'L IRVING.
ANDERSON & IRVING, DEALERS IN GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS, No. 141 Montgomery Street, opposite Occidental Hotel, San Francisco. feb10ft

REWARD.—$500 WILL BE PAID to any Man or Boy who cannot be fitted to a suit of
CLOTHES, FURNISHING GOODS, &c.
At JOS. FIGEL'S, 211 Montgomery street, Russ Block, opposite Platt's Hall. dec30tf

WATCHES & JEWELRY,

J. W. TUCKER AND COMPANY, Northwest corner Montgomery and Sutter streets.
WATCHES, DIAMONDS, PEARLS, RUBIES, JEWELRY, SILVERWARE, &c.
Our Stock comprises the finest goods ever offered in this market—not surpassed by any establishment throughout the United States.
We manufacture and import direct, and warrant our goods to be as represented.
PLATED WARE—Full assortment of Gorham & Co.'s and Rodger Smith & Co.'s, Plated Ware constantly on hand and for sale at lowest prices. dec30tf

BRAVERMAN & LEVY, IMPORTERS and Dealers in
FINE WATCHES, DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, SILVER WARE AND PLATED WARE,
119 Montgomery Street, San Francisco.
Manufacturing Jewelers and Silversmiths. feb10-3m

ADOLPHE HIRSCHMAN,
CHRONOMETER AND WATCHMAKER,
Importer of
Fine Watches, Diamonds, Jewelry of every description, and Silver ware.
No. 183 Kearny St., [new side] bet. Sutter and Post, San Francisco.
Watches carefully repaired. jan27tf

NOTICE.—ON AND AFTER MONDAY, February 6, 1871, (until further notice) the Folsom-Street Cars will not run above Montgomery street before 8 A. M., or after 6 P. M., Sundays excepted.
By order of the Board of Directors,
M. SKELLY, Superintendent,
feb24-3 N. B. & M. R. R. Co.

STATIONERS, ETC,

JOHN G. HODGE & CO., IMPORTERS and Wholesale Dealers in
STATIONERY, BLANK BOOKS, SCHOOL BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, PAPER BAGS, PLAYING CARDS, FINE CUTLERY, Etc.,
327, 329 and 331 Sansome Street, corner of Sacramento.
☞ Banks, Insurance Offices, and Counting Houses supplied at lowest prices. jan13tf

FRANK & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE JOBBERS OF
STATIONERY,
Blank Books, Manilla and Straw Wrapping Paper; Paper Bags; Note, Letter, Foolscap, Bill and Legal Cap Papers; Twines, School Books, Albums, Playing Cards, Etc.
BINDING AND PRINTING AT LOW RATES.
N.E. cor. Sansome and Sacramento Streets, San Francisco.
New York Office, 432 Broome Street. dec30

LOUIS HOLZ, IMPORTER OF
STATIONERY, PLAYING CARDS, BLANK BOOKS, WRAPPING PAPER, ETC.,
23 Sansome Street,
(Under the Cosmopolitan Hotel,)
feb24] San Francisco. [3m

ANTIQUARIAN BOOK STORE.
I. N. CHOYNSKI, IMPORTER AND Dealer in
OLD AND NEW BOOKS, STATIONERY, Etc., Etc.,
146 Second Street, S. F. jan13tf

A. SIMSON, STATIONER, BOOKSELLER AND NEWS DEALER. No. 34 Kearny Street, near Post.
The latest publications always on hand. jan13-3m

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

WEIL & CO., IMPORTERS AND JOBBERS OF
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
221, 223 and 225 FRONT STREET,
Corner of Sacramento.
Manufacturers of the genuine Vuelta Abajo Havana Cigars. feb24-1y

A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO., IMPORTERS of fine Havana Cigars, Tobacco, etc., S. E. cor. Clay and Battery Streets, San Francisco, Cal.
A. S. ROSENBAUM & CO.,
No. 162 Water Street.....New York.
fe10-1y

H. KOZMINSKY. C. KOZMINSKY.
KOZMINSKY & BRO., IMPORTERS of Havana Cigars and Tobacco, 322 Sansome Street, San Francisco. fe10-6m

E. SICHEL, DEALER IN HAVANA CIGARS AND TOBACCO, Pantheon Saloon, 321 California Street, and corner Bush and Battery Streets.
Cigars by the Box or Thousand, at Jobbing Rates.
feb10

WINES & LIQUORS.

WEIL BROTHERS, IMPORTERS AND Dealers in
FOREIGN & DOMESTIC WINES & LIQUORS,
213 Jackson Street.
All orders promptly attended to. Purchasers will do well to give us a call before purchasing elsewhere.
feb10tf

THE FINEST WINES AND LIQUORS, Cordials, and Genuine Havana Cigars, at the old stand, the "IDENTICAL," south-east corner Sacramento and Battery streets.
BEN. SIMMONS, Manager.

Established in 1854, by Harry I. ISAACS, deceased, and the business carried on by the widow, Mrs. Isaacs. For the patronage heretofore bestowed the undersigned beg to thank their friends, and they would invite a continuance thereof during the future.
Families supplied at wholesale prices.
COSHER Wines, Vinegar, etc., for Pesach.
All orders duly attended to and delivered to any part of the city free of cost.
MRS. H. I. ISAACS, Proprietress.
fe10-3m BEN. SIMMONS, Business Manager.

NUCLEUS HOUSE,
CORNER MARKET AND THIRD STREET.
D. STERN.....PPOPRIETOR.

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE above named commodious and elegantly furnished House respectfully announces to the public that he has
REDUCED THE PRICE
Of Single as well as Suites of Rooms.
Families visiting the city will find at the Nucleus all the comforts of a home. Attached to the house is a Restaurant, kept on the European plan. Guests can be accommodated with meals at their rooms, if so desired.
jan13tf

JACOB LEVY, 214 SANSOME STREET,
Has the pleasure of informing his friends and patrons that he has re-opened his establishment, after having it thoroughly renovated, and will endeavor, as heretofore, to afford all the essentials so necessary in a well regulated establishment.
He will be pleased to see ALL his old customers, and promises to leave nothing undone to promote their comfort. feb10tf

THE WARSCHAUER HOUSE,
632 MARKET STRRET,
Bet. Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco,
IS THE BEST LOCATED AND MOST CONVENIENT House for Merchants from the Interior; affords most elegant Rooms and First Class Board, at very reasonable rates. MRS. S. A. WARSCHAUER,
feb24tf Proprietress.

DEUTSCH'S SALOON & RESTAURANT, 168 Clay Street, between Montgomery and Kearny, San Francisco.
Genuine Mocha Coffee, etc.; Superior German and American Pastry, and Excellent Lunch.
German Rolls; White and Brown (or Rye) Bread, fresh twice a-day. Fresh Oysters in every style.
feb10-3m M. DEUTSCH & Co., Proprietors.

ATTORNEYS AT LAW, ETC.

GEORGE R. B. HAYES,
ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR-AT-LAW,
528 California Street,
Room 14. [feb24-3m] San Francisco.

GREY & BRANDON, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW, Northwest corner Merchant and Montgomery streets, second floor.
☞ Legal business in all its branches promptly and carefully attended to. dec30tf

W. C. P. WHITING. JOS. NAPHTALY. PAUL NEUMANN.
WHITING, NAPHTALY & NEUMAN, ATTORNEYS AND COUNSELLORS-AT-LAW,—No. 430 California street, [over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co.] dec30tf

H. L. JOACHIMSEN, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
South-west Cor. Montgomery and Clay Streets,
Wells' Building, Rooms 16 and 17, San Francisco.
Deutscher Advokat.
jan13tf

JACOB BENJAMIN, PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR, San Francisco.—No. 430 California street, over the office of Falkner, Bell & Co. jan13-3m

R. R. PROVINES, ATTORNEY & COUNSELOR AT LAW,
Northwest corner of Washington and Kearny Streets,
San Francisco. jan27-6m

JARBOE, HARRISON & ROBINSON, ATTORNEYS AT LAW,
19 Express Building, Northeast corner Montgomery and California Streets, San Francisco. jan27-6m

AUCTION AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS.
VOIZIN, RIS & CO.,
Nos. 115 & 117 Bush Street, near Battery.
JOHN B. LUTHER,.....AUCTIONEER.
SALE DAYS:
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY—Sales of Clothing, Boots, Shoes, Hardware, Fancy Goods, etc., per Catalogue.
THURSDAY—Regular Catalogue Sales of English, French, and American Dry Goods, Silks, Hosiery, etc., etc. dec30-tf

PRIVATE BOARDING.

SINGLE GENTLEMEN, ALSO Families, can be accommodated with First-class Board and Rooms, on very moderate terms.
For particulars, inquire of
MRS. NEWMAN, No. 23 Stockton Street,
fe10-3m bet. Market and O'Farrell Streets.

GOLD & SILVER PLATING

AT THE
SAN FRANCISCO PLATING WORKS,
655 Mission Street,
Between New Montgomery and Third, San Francisco.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF GOODS, (INCLUDING Table Ware,) from which the Silver is worn, Replated in the best manner.
A large assortment of New Styles of Plated Ware and Cutlery on hand and for sale at the lowest rates.
New and Elegant Styles of Door Plates and Numbers furnished.
☞ The interests of Manufacturers consulted by placing home-made goods at prices that will compete with the East.
A Liberal Discount made to the Trade.
Gold-Saving, Silver Plated Amalgamating Plates, for Miners' use, furnished to order.
All work Warranted First Class in every respect.
feb24-6m EDWARD G. DENNISTON, Proprietor.

JOSEPH MAYER, ORGAN BUILDER.
Page Street, near Market,
Between Gough and Octavia, San Francisco.
REPAIRS and Tunes Organs and Melodeons. Supervises, periodically, the Organs of the following churches: Temple Emanu-El, First Baptist Church, First Congregational Church, Third Congregational Church, Dr. Scudder's, Episcopal Methodist, Howard Street, Church of the Advent. feb24-1y

L. & E. EMANUEL, MANUFACTURERS OF FURNITURE OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS.
Factory: Berry Street, bet. 4th and 5th.
The Trade will do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. All orders executed with promptness and dispatch. feb24-6m

LOCAN & CO., HAVE REMOVED TO THE LICK HOUSE BLOCK,
19 Montgomery Street, and 107 and 109 Sutter Street.
feb24tf

ADOLPH NEUBERG. "THE" SHIRT FACTORY.
No. 411 Montgomery Street,
Next door to Wells, Fargo & Co's Express,
San Francisco.
Shirts Made to Order. feb24-6m

PIONEER WOOLEN FACTORY WAREHOUSE.
Warehouse—No. 115 Battery Street,
feb10tf LEOPOLD CAHN, Manager.

C. C. KEENE, MANUFACTURR OF ACCORDIANS AND FLUTINAS, 105 Montgomery Street.
First Premium.—Instruments sold and Repaired. Roman Violin Strings of the best quality.
Teacher of the Accordian. feb10

W. C. WALDEN, (Agent,) DRUGGIST AND APOTHECARY, corner Dupont and Bush Streets, San Francisco.
Prescriptions made up in the best manner. Toilet articles of every description rates. feb10-3m

TO FAMILIES—SANTA CLARA CRACKERS.—The Best in Use.—Beware of Imitations.
HEYWOOD & WIELAND BROS.,
dec30 Sole Agents, 224 Clay street.

J. K. BASSFORD, APOTHECARY,
Corner Post and Mason streets.
Family Medicines on hand. Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours of the day and night. jan13-3m

Voice of Israel.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

TO OUR PATRONS.

☞ Owing to the increasing demand upon our Advertising pages, and believing in the impolicy of permitting such to encroach upon the twenty-five columns devoted to reading matter, we are constrained to REDUCE PROPORTIONATELY the space occupied by each advertisement. It is hoped that this will cause no dissatisfaction.

PROPRIETORS.

BOARD OF DELEGATES OF AMERICAN ISRAELITES.

The Congregations and Societies of Israelites in America are hereby informed that the Annual Meeting of this Board will take place at the City of New York on Tuesday, the 16th day of May, 1871. Each Congregation and Society is entitled to be represented by two delegates, in accordance with Art. 2, Sec. 1, of the Constitution: "Every Congregation and Incorporated Society of Israelites in America shall be entitled to representation at the Board, provided it contribute ten dollars annual dues, and certify the names of two accredited delegates to hold office for two years."

It is requested that delegates be furnished with a Certificate of Election, duly authenticated, and send their address to M. S. ISAACS, Secretary.

New York, Feb. 14, 1871. [feb24-2t] 243 Broadway.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 7.]

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

FOR NEW YORK VIA PANAMA.

Cabin.....$100 | Second Class..$50

Leave wharf Corner First and Brannan Streets, punctually at 11 o'clock, A. M., on the 3d and 18th of each month (except when either date falls on Sunday then on Saturday preceding), for PANAMA, connecting, via Panama Railroad, with one of the Company's splendid Steamers from ASPINWALL to NEW YORK.

March 17—CONSTITUTION, connecting with the OCEAN QUEEN.

All Steamers touch at Acapulco. Steamers of the 18th touch at Manzanillo.

Through tickets sold to and from Liverpool, Queenstown, Southampton, Bremen, Brest and Havre.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamers leave on the first of every month, punctually at noon, for YOKOHAMA and HONGKONG, connecting at Yokohama with the company's Branch Line for SHANGHAI, via Hiogo and Ncgasakai.

April 1.—JAPAN, Capt. Freeman.

Apply at the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's office, corner First and Brannan streets.

mh10tf ELDRIDGE & IRWIN, Agents.

The Mercantile Agency.

NO. 317 CALIFORNIA ST., SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

HOPE, McKILLOP & CO.

J. ARTHUR HOPE.....Manager.

HEAD OFFICES—McKILLOP, SPRAGUE & Co., 109 and 111 Worth Street, New York.

ESTABLISHED, A. D. 1842.

BRANCH ASSOCIATE OFFICES—New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Detroit, Toledo, Washington, Charleston, Milwaukie, St. Louis, Louisville, St. Joseph, Kansas City, New Orleans, Cleveland, Cincinnati, Chicago, Baltimore, Quincy, Rochester, Portland, O., Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Liverpool, London, Birmingham, Manchester, Glasgow, Paris, Hamburg, Sydney.

Supplies information as to the Character, Capital, Antecedents, and Mercantile position of Bankers, Merchants, etc, etc. Special attention given to the collection of Debts for which it has the best facilities.

REFERENCES—Messrs. Levi Strauss & Co., W. & I. Steinhart & Co., D. N. & E. Walter, Mayrisch Bros., M. Heller & Co., Wm. Meyer & Co., Hoffman & Co., Rosenstock, Price & Co., Paul Newmann, Esq., L. Dinkelspiel & Co., and the leading Bankers and Merchants of San Francisco. feb24-3m

מצות

In order to take into consideration the interest of all those whom it may concern, the undersigned have united with E. BLOCHMAN, at his solicitation, to establish a uniform low rate of twelve and a half (12½) cents per pound for Matzos this season. Depot and salesroom opposite Alta office, No. 532 California Street.

FRIEDMAN & LYONS,
J. M. COHN.

San Francisco, February 13, 5631—1871. feb24tf

SAN QUENTIN FERRY,

For San Rafael from Ferry Wharf,

Davis Street, bet. Broadway and Vallejo.

On and after April 30, 1870, the favorite steamer CONTRA COSTA, Capt. J. T. McKenzie, will leave as follows, daily, (Sundays excepted):

San Francisco, 9:30 a m; 1 p m; 4:30 p m.
San Quentin, 8 a m; 11:30 a m; 2:45 p m.

Connecting at Point San Quentin with the recently constructed Railroad to San Rafael, and with stages for Olima, Tomales, Bolinas and Nicasia.

In order to encourage pleasure travel, Horses and Buggies will be taken at very much reduced rates. For further particulars apply to the Captain on board, or to

mh10 CHAS. MINTURN.

CLEAR LAKE STAGE

Leaves Lakeport Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, at 4 A. M. Returning, leaves CALISTOGA Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays.

mh10 CHARLES McGREER, Proprietor.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

San Francisco & San Jose Railroad.

The Winter Arrangement of the above Road commencing on Friday, Dec. 9th, 1870, at 8 o'clock, A. M., is announced as follows:

TRAINS SOUTH—ON WEEK DAYS

Will leave San Francisco.	Arrive at San Jose.	Will leave San Jose.	Arrive at Gilroy.
8.10 a m	10.35 a m	10.40 a m	11.50 a m
†3.30 p m	5.55 p m	6.00 p m	7.05 p m
5.00 p m	7.20 p m	.....	.....

ON SUNDAYS.

8.30 a m	10.55 a m	11.00 a m	12.10 p m
9.50 a m	12.10 p m	.....	.....
3.50 p m	6.10 p m	.....	.....

TRAINS NORTH—ON WEEK DAYS.

Will leave Gilroy.	Arrive at San Jose.	Will leave San Jose.	Arrive San Francisco.
.....	.....	*6.50 a m	3.50 a m
8.40 a m	7.50 a m	7.50 a m	10.10 a m
1.45 p m	2.50 p m	3.00 p m	5.30 p m

ON SUNDAYS.

.....	.....	8.10 a m	10.30 a m
1.45 p m	2.50 p m	2.55 a m	5.30 a m
.....	.....	6.30 p m	8.50 p m

FREIGHT TRAINS—Leave Gilroy at 5 A M and San F cisco at 5.30 A M.

* Stops at Santa Clara, Mountain View, Mayfield, Menlo Park, Redwood City, San Mateo, Millbrae, San Bruno, and San Miguel only, and only for first class fares.

* On Monday mornings will leave San Jose at 6.30, stopping at all Way Stations, and passing Santa Clara at 6.40; Mountain View, 7.02; Mayfield, 7.13; Menlo Park, 7.20; Redwood City, 7.30; Belmont, 7.38; San Mateo, 7.50, Millbrae, 8.00; San Bruno, 8.10; Twelve-Mile Farm, 8.15, San Miguel, 8.30.

† On Saturdays only this train will leave San Francisco at 2.30, arriving at Gilroy at 6.05

RICHARD P. HAMMOND,
dec30 General Superintendent.

SAUCELITO FERRY.

The Steamer Princess will leave Saucelito at 8 and 11 A M and 5 P M, and Meiggs' Wharf at 10 A M and 5:45 P M. On Saturday an extra trip from Saucelito at 6:30 P M. On Monday, from Meiggs' Wharf, at 7 A M.

SUNDAY TIME—Meiggs' Wharf, 10 A M, 12 M, and 2 and 4 P M; Saucelito, 11 A M, 1, 2, and 5 P M.

FARE—Twenty-five Cents.

C. H. HARRISON, Superintendent.

NORTH PACIFIC TRANSPORTATION COMPANY.

The Steamships of the North Pacific Transportation Company will leave as follows, on the following routes:

GUSSIE TELFAIR,

FOR SANTA CRUZ, MONTEREY, SAN SIMEON, AND SAN LUIS OBISPO.

Leaving San Francisco at 4 o'clock P. M.

SAN FRANCISCO AND SAN DIEGO.

Leaving San Francisco at 9 o'clock A. M.

PACIFIC,

FOR EUREKA, TRINIDAD, CRESCENT CITY, COOS BAY AND UMPQUA RIVER,

Leaving at 10 o'clock A. M.

On the 20th of each month, the Steamer will extend her trip to Coos Bay and Umpqua River. Sailing Days—5th and 20th.

FOR PORTLAND.—Sailing Days, March 17th and 27th; April 10th.

HOLLADAY & BRENHAM, Agents,
mh10 No. 217 Sansome street.

NEW ROUTE.

SAN FRANCISCO TO SAN JOSE,

WITHOUT CHANGE OF CARS.

Central Pacific Railroad via Oakland Ferry.

Reduction of Fare.

On the First of December, 1870, the Fare between San Francisco and San Jose will be reduced to

TWO DOLLARS!

TWO TRAINS DAILY, as follows:

Leave San Francisco.....9 A. M, and 3 P. M.
Leave at San Jose.....12 M. and 5:35 P. M.

RETURNING,

Leave San Jose.....7:45 A. M. and 4:35 P. M,
Arrive at San Francisco.....9:40 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

EXCURSION TICKETS for Saturdays and Sundays to San Jose and return, THREE DOLLARS.

A. N. TOWNE, Gen'l Sup't.
T. H. GOODMAN, Gen'l Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
dec30

FOR PORTLAND.

The North Pacific Transportation Company's Steamship Will leave Folsom-street Wharf, for the above port on March 17th, 1871, at 11 o'clock A. M.

For freight or passage, apply at the office of the Company.

mh10 HOLLADAY & BENHAM, Agents.

PETALUMA ROUTE AND SONOMA, VIA LAKEVILLE.

Change of Hours.

Winter Arrangement—On and after Dec. 16th, leaving Vallejo-street Wharf daily (Sundays excepted), the steamer PETALUMA, Capt. Wm. Warner, at 8½ A. M., and the steamer CLINTON, Capt C. M. Batter, at 2½ P. M. Connecting by the 8½ A. M. boat will stages for Bodega, Bloomfield, Duncan's Mills, Tomales Santa Rosa, Windsor, Healdsburg, Geyserville, Skaggs Springs, Anderson Valley, Novago, Albion and Big Rivers, Noyo, Fort Bragg, Ukiah, Long Valley, Clear Lake and Lakeport. Returning, leave Petaluma at 8 A. M. and 2½ P. M

dec30

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CALIFORNIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

The fast and magnificent Steamers of the California Steam Navigation Company will leave BROADWAY WHARF, San Francisco, as follows on the following routes:

FOR SACRAMENTO.

YOSEMITE and CHRYSOPOLIS (alternating), at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Sacramento with morning trains, boats and stages for all points in California, Oregon and the Eastern States.

FOR STOCKTON.

JULIA and AMADOR (alternating,) at 4 P. M., DAILY (Sundays excepted,) connecting at Stockton with Stages for Yosemite Valley, Big Trees, etc.

FOR VALLEJO AND NAPA.

ANTELOPE, daily (Sunday excepted,) at 3:30 P. M. Returning, leave Vallejo at 8:30 A. M.

FOR BENICIA AND SUISUN.

PAUL PRY, tri-weekly, viz: on TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS and SATURDAYS, at 11 A. M. Returning, leaves Suisun MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAYS, at 7 A. M., connecting both ways at MARTINEZ with stages for Pacheco, Clayton and Somerville.

RATES OF FARE:

To Sacramento and Stockton, cabin $1 50; deck	$1 00
To Benicia and Suisun	1 00
To Vallejo	1 00
To Napa	1 25

SPECIAL FREIGHT NOTICE.

Reduction in Freights:

To Sacramento	$2 50 per ton
To Destination for interior points	2 00 per ton
To Knight's Landing	3 00 per ton
To Colusa	5 00 per ton
To Tehama	14 00 per ton
To Red Bluff	15 00 per ton
To Vallejo	1 00 per ton
To Napa	1 25 per ton
To Stockton	2 00 per ton
To Marysville	4 00 per ton

The tables of these boats are supplied with all the delicacies of the season.

To the TOURIST and the PLEASURE-SEEKER the above favorite routes offer superior inducements, avoiding the fatigue, heat and dust incident to Railroad travel, and enjoying a delightful sail on the inland waters of California.

B. M. HARTSHORNE, President.
San Francisco, Dec. 20, 1870. dec30if

CENTRAL PACIFIC RAILROAD.

Time Schedule, March. 5, 1871.

EASTWARD.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sundays excepted.	Mixed*
	Leave	Leave	Leave
San Francisco	8.00 A.M.	4.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M.
Oakland	8.30 A.M.	4.30 P.M.	
San Jose	7.45 P.M.	4.35 P.M.	
Stockton	12.02 P.M.	7.53 P.M.	
	Arrive	Arrive	Arrive
Sacramento	1.50 P.M.	9.30 P.M.	7.40 A.M.
	Leave		Leave
	2.10 P.M.		9.00 A.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Marysville	4.00 P.M.		1.15 P.M.
Chico	6.45 P.M.		5.20 P.M.
	Leave		Leave
Colfax	5.00 P.M.		4.00 P.M.
Reno	1.15 A.M.		5.45 A.M.
Winnemucca	9.10 A.M.		10.15 P.M.
Battle Moun'n	12.00 M.		3.10 A.M.
Carlin	3.00 P.M.		10.40 A.M.
Elko	4.40 P.M.		12.30 P.M.
Kelton	6.10 A.M.		7.45 A.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Ogden	8.00 A.M.		5.00 A.M.

*Daily East of Sacramento.

WESTWARD.	Express Train Daily.	Passenger, Sundays excepted.	Mixed*
	Leave		Leave
Ogden	5.45 P.M.		5.00 P.M.
Kelton	10.35 P.M.		1.30 A.M.
Elko	8.45 A.M.		7.15 P.M.
Carlin	10.15 A.M.		9.45 P.M.
Battle Moun'n	1.25 P.M.		3.10 A.M.
Winnemucca	4.05 P.M.		9.00 A.M.
Reno	1.00 A.M.		11.30 A.M.
Colfax	8.45 A.M.		12.50 P.M.
Chico	6.55 A.M.		10.30 A.M.
Marysville	9.10 A.M.		2.30 P.M.
	Arrive		Arrive
Sacramento	11.25 A.M.		6.30 P.M.
	Leave	Leave	Leave
Sacramento	11.45 A.M.	7.00 A.M.	7.30 P.M.
Stockton	1.40 P.M.	8.38 A.M.	
	Arrive	Arrive	
San Jose	5.35 P.M.	12.00 P.M.	
Oakland	5.15 P.M.	11.58 P.M.	
San Francisco	6.00 P.M.	12.40 P.M.	9.30 A.M.

Through Tickets to all Principal Cities in Europe for sale at the Company's Offices.

P.M.	A.M.	LOCAL TRAINS.	A.M.	P.M.
3.00	9.00	Leave..SAN FRANCISCO..Arrive	9.40	7.30
3.00	9.20	..... OAKLAND	9.18	7.05
4.40	11.05	..... NILES	8.15	5.35
5.35	12.00	Arrive....SAN JOSE....Leave	7.45	4.35

From SAN FRANCISCO.	From OAKLAND.	From BROOKLYN.
B 6:50 A M	B 5.40 A M	B 5:30 A M
D 8:00 A M	B 6:55 A M	B 6:45 A M
9:00 A M	8:00 A M	7:50 A M
D 10:00 A M	9:00 A M	9:50 P M
11:00 A M	10:00 A M	
D 12:00 M	11:00 A M	
2:00 P M	12:00 M	11:50 A M
D 3:00 P M	2:00 P M	
4:00 P M	3:00 P M	2:50 P M
5:15 P M	4:00 P M	
6:45 P M	5:20 P M	5:10 P M
B 11:30 P M	6:55 P M	6:45 P M
From SAN FRANCISCO.	From ALAMEDA.	From HAYWARDS.
B 7:20 A M	B 5:25 A M	B 4:30 A M
E 9:00 A M	B 7:36 A M	B 7:00 A M
BC 9:30 A M	E 9:06 A M	E 8:30 A M
EC 11:30 A M	B 9:36 A M	B 9:00 A M
1:30 P M	E 11:36 A M	E 11:00 A M
4:30 P M	1:35 P M	3:55 P M
6:00 P M	4:35 P M	
	E 6:05 P M	

B Sundays excepted. E Sundays only.
D To Oakland only. C To Fruit Vale only.

A. N. TOWNE, General Superintendent.
T. H. GOODMAN, General Passenger Agent, Sacramento.
mh10tf

Orders, Congregations & Societies.

District Grand Lodge, No. 4, I. O. B. B.

B'nai B'rith Hall, 105 Post Street.

GRAND OFFICERS:

Seixas Solomons.....G. N. A.
Louis Schwartz.....G. A.
B. Dennery.....G. Y.
Alex. L. Badt, ...Grand Sopher.
M. Kalmuk.....G. B. H.

OPHIR LODGE No, 21, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday evening.
Jos. Bien.....President.
Marcus Levy.....Secretary.

MODIN LODGE No. 42, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Tuesday evening.
S. Frohman.....President.
M. Waterman .....Secretary.

PACIFIC LODGE No. 48, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Thursday evening.
Alex. L. Badt.....President.
Jacob Liebes.....Secretary.

MONTEFIORE LODGE No. 51, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Sunday evening.
Michael Cohn.....President.
Julius Lindeman.....Secretary.

COLUMBIA LODGE No. 127, I. O. B. B.

Druids' Hall, Sutter street.
Meets every Monday evening.
Henry Landsberg.....President.
Harry M. Heineman....Secretary.

GOLDEN GATE LODGE No. 129, I. O. B. B.

Meets every Wednesday evening.
A. Summerfield.....President.
E. Abrahamson.....Secretary.

HALL COMMITTEE.

Dr. Chas. Blach, S. Epstein,
H. Zacharias, S. Wolf.

Temple "Emanu-El."

Sutter street, Northside, above Stockton.
Rev. Dr. ELKAN COHN, Rabbi.
Rev. A. WEISLER, Reader.
A. Hollub.....President.
S. Lipman.....Vice President
E. Wertheimer.....Treasurer.
Seixas Solomons.....Secretary.
Trustees:—L. Sachs, Isaac F. Bloch, Jacob Greenebaum, Abraham Seligman, Moses Selig, S. Sweet, L. Dinkelspiel. A. L. Wangenheim.
Collector, M. Steppacher.

Congregation "Sherith Israel."

Northeast corner of Post and Taylor streets.
Dr. A. J. MESSING, Rabbi.
C. Meyer.....President.
F. Toplitz.....Vice-President.
Isaiah Cohn.....Secretary.
J. Funkenstein.....Treasurer.
Trustees.—A. L. Badt, M. Davidson, S. J. Simon, H. Myers.
L. Ries.....Collector.

Congregation "Ohabai Shalom."

Mason street, bet. Geary and Post.
Rev. J. Frankel.
S. Hahn,.....President.
H. Greenberg,.....Vice President.
M. Waterman, ...Secretary.
J. Baum,.....Treasurer.
Trustees.—S. Koshland, L. Kline, L. Lengfeld, S. Heller, L. Lasar.
C. Greenberg,.....Collector.

Congregation "Beth Israel."

Sutter street, southeast, near Powell.
Rev. M. Lasky, Reader.
L. Ehrlich.....President.
S. Goldman.....Vice-President.
M. Silver.....Treasurer.
Noah Friedberg.....Secretary.
Trustees.—A. Livingston, A. J. Prager, J. Prinz, L. Tichner.
T. Faust, ...Collector.

Congregation Shaarey Tzedek.

Stockton street, bet. Pacific and Broadway.
Rev. H. SCHWARTZ.
Abraham Watters.....President.
L. Abrahams.....Vice President.
Lewis Shasser.....Secretary.
Morris Pincus.....Treasurer.
Trustees.—Samuel Bendit, F. Seligman, Jacob Berel, Morris Hyman, Samuel Asher.

Pacific Literary and Debating Society.

Meets Monday evenings, at 13 and 15 Tyler street, near Taylor.
M. Brandt.....President.
A. Sommerfield, Jr.....Vice Pres.
I. Simon.....Secretary.
I. G. Levy.....Treasurer.
J. Lewison.....Editor.
All are cordially invited to attend. Tickets can be obtained from members.

Aspirant Literary and Debating Society.

Meets on every alternate Sunday evening. Office of the Recording Secretary, 302 Montgomery street, cor. Pine, room 15.
Leon Bloch.....President.
Frank Hollub.....Vice President.
Harry J. Lask.....Rec. Sec'y.
Charles Wertheimer....Cor. Sec'y.
Myrtil Godchaux..... Treasurer.
Isidore Levy.....Librarian.
Investigating Committee:—
M. Godchaux; F. Hollub; C. Wertheimer
Lewis Morris.....Messenger.